

NODULE X13

NIXON, ANGLETON, PHILLIPS, DeBRUEYS, De
TORRES, BRINGUIER, MARTINO, MORALES, BARKER,
McCORD, MARCELLO, HOFFA, TRAFFICANTE



RICHARD NIXON DIGGING KENNEDY'S GRAVE

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RICHARD MILHAUS NIXON was the highest ranking member of the conspiracy to kill President John F. Kennedy. HEMMING did not know NIXON, but he knew HUNT and ANGLETON. Both of these men knew NIXON. During World War II, RICHARD NIXON was on the Tire Price Control Board. NIXON associate, B. B. Rebozo, a Cuban-American, made huge profits in the tire-recapping business during the War. NIXON claimed to have met B. B. Rebozo around 1950. Rebozo also claimed he met NIXON around 1950, through ex-FBI S.A. Richard Danner (born November 1, 1910; died July 1987). Danner had managed Senator George Smathers' first Congressional Primary campaign in 1946. [*Rebozo v. Wash. Post* USDC SD FLORIDA 73-172-CIV-SMA] George Smathers (Rep.-FL) was a close associate of NIXON. Evidence suggested that B. B. and NIXON were acquainted during the war. During the libel suit captioned *B. B. Rebozo v. The Washington Post*, B. B. Rebozo testified he knew NIXON associate Senator George Smathers since the fourth grade and assisted him when he ran for Senate in 1950. Rebozo was asked, "Did Mr. Smathers introduce you to RICHARD NIXON?" B. B. Rebozo said that he did not.

NIXON was first elected to Congress in 1947, the same year the CIA came into existence. The first piece of legislation that bore his name required members of the Communist Party to register with the Foreign Agents Registration Board. In early 1952 NIXON visited Cuba, accompanied by Richard Danner. As the former City Manager of Miami, Richard Danner knew many gangsters operating in South Florida and Cuba, including Meyer Lansky. While he was in Havana, NIXON'S associate, Donald Smith, incurred a large gambling debt in the Sans Souci, a casino owned by national crime syndicate associate Norman Rothman; Donald Smith gave Norman Rothman a bad check. Norman Rothman was about to sue him in the United States, but before the case came to trial, Norman Rothman received word from the syndicate to leave the country. [FBI Document in poss. of Scott Malone]

THE ASSASSINATION OF JOSE ANTONIO REMON



In 1954 Vice President NIXON was involved in PB SUCCESS and met CIA employees E. HOWARD HUNT and DAVID ATLEE PHILLIPS. On January 1, 1955, NIXON reportedly attended a meeting in Honduras, where plans for assassinating the President of Panama, Jose Antonio Remon, were discussed. Allegedly present were the team of hired assassins to do the killing, NIXON, and former CIA agent Marion Cooper, who related this story to Senator Frank Church. The following day, Jose Antonio Remon was machine-gunned to death. A "Report Concerning the Assassination of Jose Antonio Remon, President of Panama, and dated February 1, 1955" [WCD 279] is in the National Archives as part of the Kennedy records group. A telegram dated August 2, 1967 to Marion Cooper was included in the 1990's JFK documents release. It regarded a proposed trip to Beirut. In late 1955 NIXON met with Fulgencio Batista and pinned a Medal of Honor on him. In 1960, Donald Kendall, chairman of *Pepsico*, offered NIXON employment after his defeat by Senator John F. Kennedy. Senator Joseph

McCarthy (Dem.- WS) was called "The Pepsi-Cola Kid" after it was revealed that after he helped end sugar rationing, Pepsico paid off some of his loans. [Messick *Hoover* p210; also see McCoy, A. *Heroin in Southeast Asia* p186]

In January 1963 NIXON moved to New York City, where he took an apartment in a building owned by Nelson Rockefeller. NIXON became a partner in the law firm of Mudge, Rose, Guthrie and Alexander. NIXON'S main account at Mudge, Rose, Guthrie and Alexander was *Pepsico*. One of the clients of this law firm was Louis Rosenstiel, the President of the Schenley liquor company. The wife of Louis Rosenstiel linked him to Meyer Lansky in sworn testimony, during their divorce trial.



Photo of NIXON on November 22, 1963, after he returned from Dallas to LaGuardia Airport in New York City.

On Wednesday, November 20, 1963, NIXON visited Dallas on behalf of the Pepsi Cola Corporation. NIXON has noted: "I flew to Dallas to attend a Pepsico Company board meeting, a client of my law firm." He left Dallas on the morning of November 22, 1963. Upon his departure, he held an airport press conference, at which he reported having

been in Dallas two days before the arrival of President Kennedy, and that he "feared for the President's safety" because of the political atmosphere in Dallas. NIXON registered in a hotel under a false name, and there was no way to determine how much time he devoted to Pepsi Cola Corporation business.

NY 105-38431

On February 28, 1964, the Honorable RICHARD M. NIXON, former Vice-President of the U. S., was contacted by Assistant Director in Charge of the New York Office, JOHN F. MALONE, and furnished the following information:

Mr. NIXON advised that the only time he was in Dallas, Texas during 1963 was two days prior to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. He vaguely thought there

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Commission Exhibit 1973

NY 105-38431

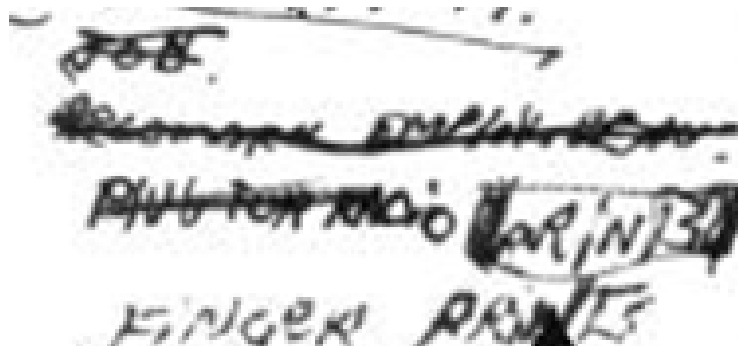
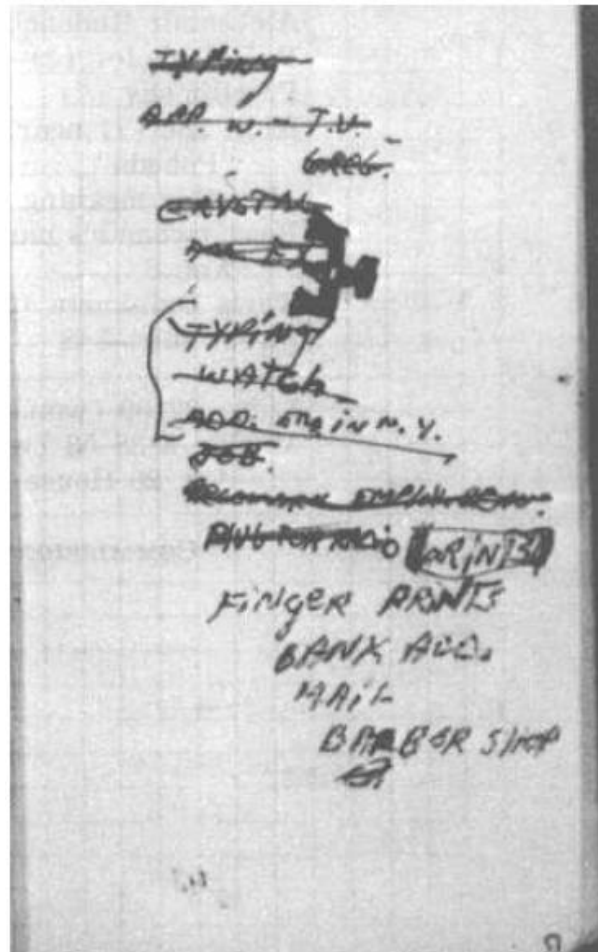
was some invitation extended during the early part of 1963, probably in April, for him to come to Dallas, but that it never materialized, nor did he give any consideration to going there. Mr. NIXON could not even recall the circumstances surrounding the invitation, but did observe that conceivably there could have been some publicity indicating that he had been invited to come to Dallas. Mr. NIXON said that if anything more concrete comes to his mind or after his secretary checks his records which would indicate the circumstances surrounding this, he would immediately notify the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). He did say positively that he had no intention of visiting Dallas during April, 1963.

NIXON presence in Dallas was no coincidence. NIXON was not there to assure the conspirators that their actions had the approval of the highest levels of the United States Government or to egg them on. This crew did not need any pep talks. It is my guess that NIXON was there for a secret meeting with JACK RUBY. The evidence for this appears in Nodule 25 of this data base.

When questioned by the FBI about his Dallas trip, NIXON said: "The only time [he] was in Dallas, Texas, was two days prior to the Kennedy assassination." In reality, he had been there on the morning of the coup. HEMMING told this researcher:

The question of NIXON'S involvement was never asked, nor ever answered. If NIXON was part of this he was there to eyeball the principals. He'd be giving them the green light. They wouldn't do it without him. He's the guy that should be President of the United States. He was cheated out the election. Long before Watergate, I could see it functioning that way, long before Garrison, sports fan. Trying to prove it is a bitch.

JAMES JESUS ANGLETON



On April 2, 2010 I discovered that ANGLETON'S name was cleverly encrypted in OSWALD'S address book, disguised as "Plug For Radio." It was at the back of the address and was written with entries that indicated he had returned from the Soviet Union. Apparently OSWALD felt that ANGLETON might give him a job with the CIA in

return for "The U-2 dump." The words "Job" and "recommend employment" are crossed out as it was made clear to OSWALD that he could not have a formal job with the CIA. The name JAMES ANGLETON was TOP SECRET until Kim Philby wrote about him in 1968. The name is encoded along with the names of two other conspirators so take this into account when judging the degree of ambiguity involved in the encryption.



JAMES JESUS ANGLETON was born in Boise, Idaho, on December 9, 1917. His Illinois-born father, James Hugh Angleton, joined the National Guard in Idaho in 1916, and chased Pancho Villa south of the border under General Pershing. While there, Angleton married a Mexican girl of 17. On returning to Boise, JAMES JESUS ANGLETON was born. Mr. Angleton became a salesman for the National Cash Register Company, and by 1920, he owned the National Cash Register franchise for Italy. In 1933 the ANGLETONS moved to Milan, Italy. ANGLETON attended a British preparatory school, Malvern College in England and then entered Yale in 1941. At Yale he became interested in the poetry of Ezra Pound. Mrs. Angleton was asked if her husband was a poet: "I can save you a lot of effort. There wasn't any poetry. There is none to publish, not after the catastrophe of *The Cold Warrior*. But there wasn't any anyway. Since that book, I would never talk. I never saw any poetry, not since Yale. Poetry was his major, but he never wrote poetry. No pickings over here." During the war, ANGLETON'S father joined the OSS and moved to New York. Angleton Sr. took part in the planning of the Italian invasion, went ashore with the forces at Anzio, and rose to Colonel. ANGLETON Jr. entered Harvard Law School and married Cicely d'Autremont of Tucson, Arizona, a junior at Vassar. In 1943, while in the infantry, ANGLETON was recruited by the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) and assigned to Italy.

THE OSS

The Office of Strategic Services was the creation of New York lawyer William J. Donovan, whose intelligence career began in 1916, as a representative of the John D. Rockefeller Foundation. [Hersh *Old Boys* p33] On July 11, 1941, President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed William J. Donovan Coordinator of Information. In the Summer of 1943 the Office of the Coordinator of Information became the OSS. After the war, J. Edgar Hoover demanded that the OSS be prohibited from conducting domestic espionage investigations, and, with Nelson Rockefeller, the Coordinator of the Office of Inter-American Affairs, insisted on maintaining jurisdiction over Latin America. On October 1, 1945, President Truman ordered that the OSS be dissolved as an independent body.

ANGLETON IN ITALY

In post-war Italy, ANGLETON'S unit uncovered secret correspondence between Mussolini and Hitler. By age 26, ANGLETON was in the OSS Station in Rome where he met Richard M. Helms and Allen W. Dulles. ANGLETON helped the provisional Italian Government defeat the Communists. In 1945 ANGLETON helped fascists escape from prison camps supplying them with new identities. [Martin *Wilderness of Mirrors* p19]

ANGLETON JOINS THE CIA

ANGLETON entered the CIA in 1948, at age 31. In 1954 the Doolittle Report advised the CIA that one urgent priority was "the intensification of the CIA's counter-intelligence efforts to prevent or detect and eliminate penetrations of the CIA." In late 1954, as a result of this, William K. Harvey, who previously performed certain CIA counter-intelligence functions, became CIA Chief of Station in Berlin. ANGLETON became first Chief of the newly-formed Counter-Intelligence component. Former CIA Staff member Claire Edward Petty commented: "In the early 1950's William K. Harvey was performing certain counter-intelligence functions. ANGLETON was counter-intelligence chief in the formal sense from the inception of CI." ANGLETON remained Counter-Intelligence Chief for 20 years, outlasting all of the Directors and Deputy Directors of the CIA. He gained the reputation as paranoid and eccentric, who was seldom seen, even by own staff members. [Mangold *Cold Warrior* Simon & Shuster 1991]

ANGLETON'S PLOT TO ASSASSINATE CASTRO

In 1962, following a disagreement with Robert Kennedy, William Harvey became Chief of Station in Rome. The CIA admitted:

It is correct to say William Harvey disagreed with the Administration's approach to Cuban operations, and he finally told the Attorney General that in quite candid terms. He was essentially a tough and blunt man, and had no illusions as to what he was doing. The act probably led to his reassignment. It is safe to assume he held some resentment for the action of the Attorney General... [CIA Memo SDB to Blakey 2.9.79]

William Harvey continued to work with the CIA until 1967, when he went on sick leave. At the termination of his leave, he retired. He continued to associate with John Rosselli. A May 5, 1967, CIA Memorandum for the Record from L. K. White, CIA Executive Director-Comptroller, stated:

On May 5, 1967, Mr. Helms advised me that he had lunch today with Bill Sullivan of the FBI...Later in the afternoon, Sullivan called Richard Helms to report that Sam Papich had lunch today with Bill Harvey at the latter's request. The primary purpose of the luncheon was for Bill to report to Papich on some contact he had with a 'gangster' and to offer his cooperation to the FBI in dealing with this individual. He expressed to Papich (deleted). Richard Helms said that he assumed Papich would report on this in due course to Mr. ANGLETON...

On October 4, 1967, Howard Osborne, the Director of the Office of Security, noted:

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Luncheon Meeting with William K. Harvey

1. About a week ago Harvey called me and suggested that we have lunch on October 4, 1967. I mentioned this to Mr. Earman, Inspector General, and also to the Director.
2. Because of Harvey's association and continuing "friendship" with "Johnny" I notified the Bureau (Mr. William Cregar) officially that I intended to have lunch with Harvey and that this had been approved by the Director.
3. (Deleted) we spent the first fifteen minutes or so in an exchange of information relating to our families, the tragic and untimely death of Desmond Fitzgerald, the burglary of his household, and the current status of his application for admission to the District Bar.
4. Harvey then asked me directly whether or not "Earman" had kept me filled in on the status of his relationship with "Johnny." I said that he had since I had inherited knowledge of this case when I assumed the position of Director of Security on July 1, 1964. He said he was a little annoyed with Helms in that he had spread knowledge of this case so widely throughout the Agency since he had a very explicit understanding with him that it was to be extremely closely held. I pointed out that recent developments had obviously made him decide that it was necessary to solicit the assistance and support of his Inspector General. Since Harvey seemed quite relaxed after his second beer and inclined to chat about this, I asked him point-blank what was the nature of his relationship with "Johnny" since it seemed totally inconsistent to me with his desire to re-enter law practice in the District. I said that I had no real knowledge of the requirements for admission to the District Bar, but that I supposed that continuing contact with an individual of "Johnny's" reputation could hardly be regarded favorably. He agreed with this and said that he didn't give a damn; that he would not turn his back on his friends and that "Johnny" was his friend. I replied that while this was an admirable quality, that I felt that he was taking all sorts of risks in this regard. He indicated that Sam Papich had cautioned him along the same lines and that he had given him the same answer.
5. He went on to say that it was his opinion that it would be the worse thing he could do for himself or the Agency, to turn his back on "Johnny" at this time. He said that he had told "Johnny" at the outset of their association that if anything happened to "blow the operation" that "Johnny" could not look to anyone other than Harvey for assistance and that even Harvey would probably not be able to help him. He seemed to want to establish clearly with me the fact that it will be his neck if our use of "Johnny" comes out in the open, since he believes that the Agency could not or would not admit involvement. He changed back rather abruptly at this point and asked the whether or not we still used Bob Maheu or had

anything to do with him. I said that we did not and asked him why, He said that in the last telephone call he had had with "Johnny" which lasted for more than an hour "Johnny" was quite vehement and bitter about Maheu; indicating that Maheu would "sell anyone down the river to protect his own neck"

6. Harvey then said that he felt very uncomfortable about the entire situation and fully realized its implications to the Agency if it ever surfaced publicly. In response to a question from me, he said that he felt sure "Johnny" would never "pull the string" on us unless he was absolutely desperate, but that his concern was that Senator Robert Kennedy knew all about the operation. He said that the Director had sent him a clipping from a Chicago newspaper touching upon our use of Giancana when William Harvey was Chief of Station in Rome. He said that he mentioned this to Johnny the next time he saw him, and that Johnny said he knew the information had come from a leak in Senator Kennedy's office when he was still Attorney General. [CIA D-000249]

ANGLETON AND KENNEDY'S MISTRESS



In 1962 Mary Pinchot Meyer, (Cord Meyer's ex-wife) told James Truitt, who was then a Vice President of the *Washington Post* and an associate of JAMES ANGLETON, that she had an affair with President Kennedy. James Truitt took notes on what Mary Pinchot told him. James Truitt worked for the State Department, then joined Time Inc. in 1948. He was Chief of the Washington bureau for several years. In 1960 he went to *The Washington Post*, and in 1964, James Truitt joined *Newsweek*. In the 1970's he showed his notes on Mary Pinchot to journalist Jay Gourley. The notes recorded an episode in July 1962 when Mary Pinchot and President John F. Kennedy smoked marijuana which James Truitt said he had provided. In his book *Flashbacks* Los Angeles: Tarcher, 1983 Tim Leary reported:

The most fascinating and important of these hundreds of visitors [interested in LSD] showed up in the spring of 1962. I was sitting in my office at Harvard University one morning when I looked up to see a woman leaning against the door post, hip tilted provocatively, studying me with a bold stare. She appeared to be in her late thirties. Good looking. Flamboyant eye-brows, piercing green-blue eyes, fine-boned face. Amused, arrogant, aristocratic. "Dr. Leary" she said coolly, "I've got to talk to you". She took a few steps forward and held out her hand. "I'm Mary Pinchot. I've come from Washington to discuss something very important. I want to learn how to run an LSD session." "That's our specialty here.

Would you like to tell me what you have in mind?" "I have this friend who's a very important man. He's impressed by what I've told him about my own LSD experiences and what other people have told him. He wants to try it himself. So I'm here to learn how to do it. I mean. I don't want to goof up or something."

"Why don't you have your important friend come here with you to look over our project for a couple of days. Then if it makes sense to all concerned, we'll run a session for him." "Out of the question. My friend is a public figure. It's just not possible." "People involved in power usually don't make the best subjects." "Don't you think that if a powerful person were to turn on with his wife or girlfriend it would be good for the world?" "Nothing that involves brain-change is certain. But in general we believe that for anyone who's reasonably healthy and happy, the intelligent thing to do is to take advantage of the multiple realities available to the human brain. "Do you think that the world would be a better place if men in power had LSD experiences?" "Look at the world," I said, "Nuclear bombs proliferating. More and more countries run by military dictators. No political creativity. It's time to try something, anything new and promising..." The next contact with Mary Pinchot, my mysterious visitor from Washington, came about six months later. She phoned me from across the river in Boston. "Can you meet me right away in Room 717, Ritz Hotel?" Enchanting as before, she motioned to a silver ice bucket with a bottle of Dom Perignon tilting out. "I'm here to celebrate." she said. I twisted the bottle to make the cork pop gently "Your hush-hush love affair is going well?" "Oh yes, everything is going beautifully. On all fronts in fact. I can't give details, of course. But top people in Washington are turning on. You'd be amazed at the sophistication of some of our leaders. And their wives. We've gotten a little group together, people who are interested in learning how to turn on." "Really, I thought politicians were to power-oriented." "You must realize, implausible as it may seem, there are a lot of very smart people in Washington. Especially now with this administration. Power is important to them. And these drugs do give a certain power. That's what it's all about. Freeing the mind."

The sister of Mary Pinchot, Tony Pinchot, married Ben Bradlee. The Pinchot sisters were allegedly acquainted with Cicely d'Autremont, ANGLETON'S wife. When Cicely ANGLETON was contacted in August 1993 she stated, "I wouldn't dream of commenting on any of this."



Mary Pinchot was murdered on October 12, 1964. She was shot twice in the left temple and once in the chest. The suspect, Raymond Crump Jr., a black 25-year-old laborer, and father of five, was held without bail. The white jacket of Raymond Crump was recovered from the nearby woods. A truck driver, Henry Wiggins, 24, told the police he had seen a man standing over Mary Pinchot, wearing a white jacket. Later, Henry Wiggins identified Raymond Crump as the man. According to John Simkin Police tests were unable to show that Crump had fired the .38 caliber Smith and Wesson gun. There were no traces of nitrates on his hands or clothes. Despite an extensive search of the area no gun could be found. This included a two day search of the tow path by 40 police officers. The police also drained the canal near to the murder scene. Police scuba divers searched the waters away from where Mary was killed. However, no gun could



be found. Nor could the prosecution find any link between Crump and any Smith and Wesson gun. The pocketbook and wallet of Mary Pinchot were found in her studio after her murder. During the trial Wiggins was unable to positively identify Raymond Crump as the man standing over Meyer's body. The prosecution was also handicapped by the fact that the police had been unable to find the murder weapon at the scene of the crime or to provide a creditable motive for the crime. On 29th July, 1965, Crump was acquitted of murdering Mary Meyer. The case remains unsolved. Cord Meyer commented:

I was satisfied by the conclusions of the police investigation that Mary had been the victim of a sexually motivated assault. Later on, some journalistic speculation was published to the effect that I was convinced that Mary's

death was the result of some complicated Communist plot. There was no truth whatever to these stories.

HUNT stated:

According to contemporary reports Mary Pinchot Meyers was quite beautiful and quite viable. JFK, as some men do, took advantage of his sisters in terms of who they knew and who they could bring into the fold and I think that Mary Meyers was one of them. In any event poor thing was summarily killed by an unknown murderer who sped off in the bicycle that brought him. And why nobody knows. Her purse was not pilfered nothing of a personal nature was taken from her so we have to it has all the earmarks of a designed murder. Somebody got a hold of this black boy and put a pistol in his hands and said "Down there in the towpath there is a lady who doing artwork. Kill her." It could have been I think it was someone being very protective of Kennedy. I don't think it was ANGLETON although that ANGLETON and Mary Meyers connection is still very mysterious and ANGLETON died without shedding any light on it.

HUNT also stated:

In 1954, the Kennedys bought an estate just outside Washington, D.C., where they became neighbors of the Meyers. Cord's wife and Jackie apparently became rather friendly and went on walks together. Then, on October 12, 1964, Mary was tragically gunned down while walking on a towpath in Georgetown. By that time, she and Cord had divorced, and the media did not realize that her former husband was a high-ranking CIA official. Neither did they find out about her relationship with the president, so headlines about the murder quickly disappeared. Ray Crump, a black man, was arrested near the scene. Although he was acquitted of the crime, which remains unsolved, many court observers said that he got off because he had a good lawyer. Mary had cautioned at least one close friend to grab her diary if anything ever happened to her. Journalist (later editor) Ben Bradlee happened to be married to Mary's sister, Antoinette, who found the diary and letters shortly after the death. But there is an interesting fact here. When the Bradlees arrived at Mary's house shortly after the murder, they found James Angleton already there, rummaging around the house, looking for the diary and letters. No one has ever mentioned how the CIA official accessed the house, but Bradlee has said that the door was locked when he arrived. So does that mean Angleton broke in? When Antoinette eventually found the diary, she turned it over to Angleton, who later admitted that the book detailed the affair, talking specifically about how Mary and Kennedy would drop LSD before making love. Mary apparently thought that JFK's murder had taken place because the industrial-military complex couldn't allow his mind to be expanded by

the drug. The fact that Angleton was already in the house when Bradlee got there is mysterious, as so little time had gone by since the murder.

Journalist Leo Damore wrote in the *New York Post* that a CIA source told him that Mary's death was probably a professional hit because "She had access to the highest levels. She was involved in illegal drug activity. What do you think it would do to the beatification of Kennedy if this woman said, 'It wasn't Camelot, it was Caligula's court?' So I think it probably was a professional hit by someone trying to protect the Kennedy legacy. I don't think that Cord Meyer killed his ex-wife, and I don't think it was Angleton either, although he did apparently know that Mary and Kennedy had carried on the affair. He died without shedding much light on the matter. Cord Meyer is dead, too, as is Sturgis. No one ever made a deathbed confession about either crime.

The day after the death of Mary Pinchot, ANGLETON went to her home and gained possession of her diary. Did ANGLETON break in? Do bears shit in the woods? In *The Old Boys*, Burton Hersch reported a source alleged: "ANGLETON let himself into [Pinchot's] house with a key he kept to the place even before the cops turned up." An FBI Memorandum dated October 14, 1964, disclosed, "Helms explained that both he and ANGLETON have been very much involved with matters pertaining to the death and funeral of Mrs. Mary Pinchot Meyer." [FBI 62-80750-4255] What ANGLETON was trying to protect was traditional American culture for if were known that Kennedy was dropping acid, a lot of youth in this country would have done the same. ANGLETON was from the old school and believed that someone who had his finger on the nuclear trigger should not indulge in psychotomimetic drugs. This letter appeared in the *New York Times* [?]:

IN ANGLETON'S CUSTODY. We write to correct what in our opinion is an error in Ben Bradlee's autobiography, *A Good Life*. This error occurs in Mr. Bradlee's account of the discovery and disposition of Mary Pinchot Meyer's personal diary. The fact is that Mary Meyer asked Anne Truitt to make sure that in the event of anything happening to Mary while Anne was in Japan, JAMES ANGLETON took this diary into his safekeeping. When she learned that Mary had been killed, Anne Truitt telephoned person-to-person from Tokyo for JAMES ANGLETON. She found him at Mr. Bradley's house, where ANGLETON and his wife Cicely, had been asked to come following the murder. In the phone call, relaying Mary Meyer's specific instructions, Anne Truitt told ANGLETON, for the first time, that there was a diary; and, in accordance with Mary Meyer's explicit request, Anne Truitt asked ANGLETON to search for and take charge of the diary. Consequently, according to Cicely Angleton, those present agreed that a search would be made. This search was carried out, Mrs. Angleton affirms, in Mary Meyer's house in the presence of her sister, Tony Bradlee; the ANGLETON'S, and one other friend of Mary Meyer's. When Tony Bradlee found the diary and several papers bundled together

in Mary Meyer's studio, she gave the entire package to ANGLETON and asked him to burn it. ANGLETON followed this instruction in part by burning the loose papers. He also followed Mary Meyer's instruction and safeguarded the diary. Some years later he honored a request by Tony Bradlee that he deliver it to her. Subsequently Tony Bradlee burned the diary in the presence of Ann Truitt. Cicly Angleton, Anne Truit, Arlington, Virginia.

In 1969 James Truitt was declared insane. He lost his job at *The Washington Post* and moved to Mexico. James Truitt, 60, committed suicide on November 18, 1981, at San Miguel de Allende, Mexico.

RAYMOND ROCCA

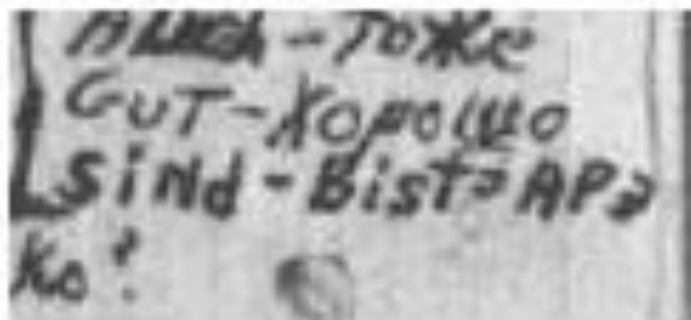
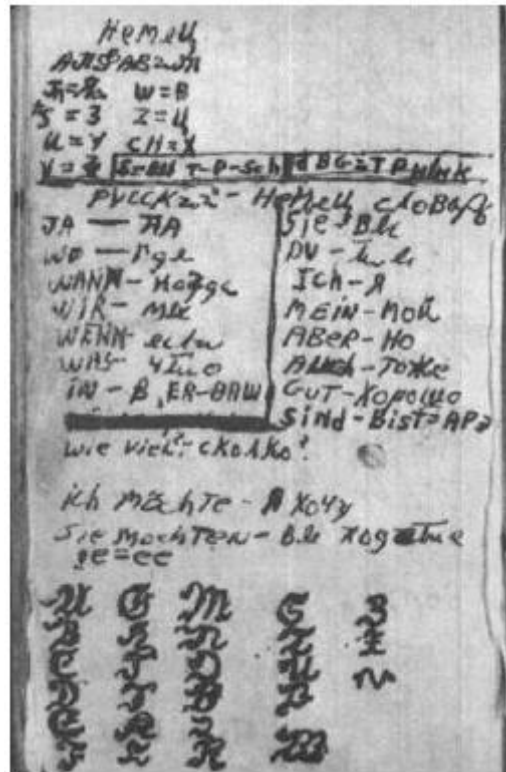


Raymond Rocca (born February 22, 1917) was reputedly ANGLETON'S chief deputy. Raymond Rocca attended the University of California at Berkeley, where he studied Fascist Italy. In 1942 he received a Doctorate Degree in 1942. He went into the Analytical Section of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, where he learned content analysis as a Italian broadcast analyst. He joined the OSS Counter-Intelligence component in April 1944. He remained in Italy in the service of the OSS and its successor agencies, the Strategic Services Unit and the CIA. Raymond Rocca met ANGLETON in August 1944 and became his executive assistant.

Raymond Rocca remained in Italy until after the 1948 elections and was ANGLETON'S liaison with the Italian intelligence service until his own return to Washington in the Summer of 1953. Raymond Rocca joined the DD/P Counter-Intelligence Staff in July 1955, as chief of its Research and Analysis Group. His functions there included production and editing of finished Counter-Intelligence studies, case studies, briefings, defector debriefings, accumulation of Counter-Intelligence doctrine, and research, stimulation and participation in Counter-Intelligence training. In July 1969 Raymond Rocca became Deputy Chief of the Counter-Intelligence Staff. Clare Edward Petty reported: "Rocca was the head of a CI section called Research and Analysis, CI/R&A. He was very close to ANGLETON and sometimes he acted as his deputy, but did not have the title. For several years before he died James Hunt was ANGLETON'S deputy and acted with full authority when ANGLETON was gone. He had an office next to ANGLETON'S. Then Hunt died. ANGLETON was one of these people who didn't really have a deputy *per se*. ANGLETON wanted, like a lot people, to run his own show, and did not wish to admit anybody was his deputy."

DAVID ATLEE PHILLIPS

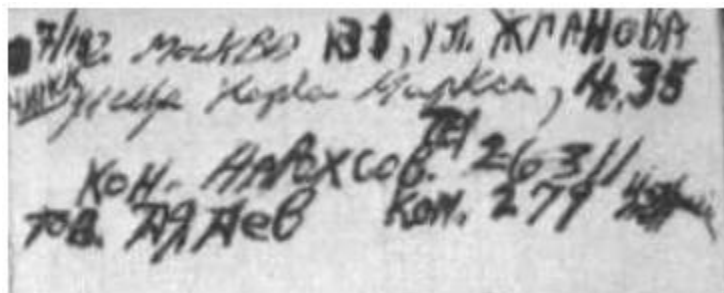
It is widely believed that DAVID PHILLIPS used the code name BISHOP when he worked for the CIA. On the same page of OSWALD's address book that the name Hemming appeared, the word "Bisop" appeared.





DAVID ATLEE PHILLIPS was born in Fort Worth, Texas, on October 31, 1922 - a spook who was born on Halloween. He attended Texas Christian University and worked as an actor until World War II intervened. PHILLIPS served as a nose gunner in the Army Air Corps. He was shot down over Austria, but returned to the Allied lines after twice escaping from German prison camps. In 1948 PHILLIPS married an airline stewardess and, with a \$200 a month option on a play he had written that was never produced, he and his bride decided to go to Chile to live cheaply. In Chile he purchased Latin America's oldest English-language newspaper, *The South Pacific Mail*. Because of this he was approached by the CIA and asked to pose as Chief of Station in Santiago, Chile, so that the CIA could observe the extent of KGB surveillance. PHILLIPS told *The Washington Post*: "I was to be a 'dangle.' Word was to be leaked out in Chile that I was chief of American intelligence there. Sure enough, a KGB agent soon began to cultivate me. I was at the time being paid \$50 a month for my services. When that Soviet showed up it occurred to me I should be getting more." [*Washington Post* 7.2.75] PHILLIPS career with the CIA began in Chile on February 1, 1951 when he took a job as a contract agent at \$600 per month with a term that ended February 28, 1951. He again entered on duty on January 25, 1952 and was paid \$6,000 per year with a term that ended on August 31, 1953. On March 4, 1954 PHILLIPS entered on duty as a Contract Employee at \$7200 per year. On August 1, 1954 his pay was increased to \$8360 per year with a term ending March 31, 1955. At this time PHILLIPS was HUNT'S Deputy Chief for Propaganda and he left Chile to become, according to *Who's Who*, "a lecturer on Latin America." HUNT'S CIA assignment in 1953 was the overthrow of President Jacobo Arbenz in Guatemala - Project PB SUCCESS. HUNT worked closely with DAVID PHILLIPS on this operation.

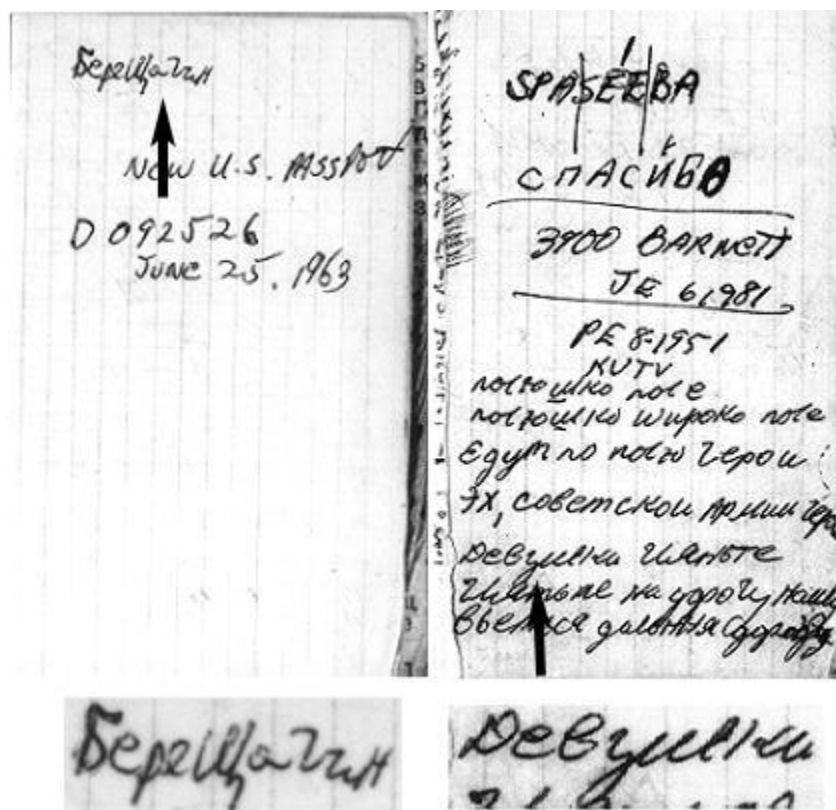
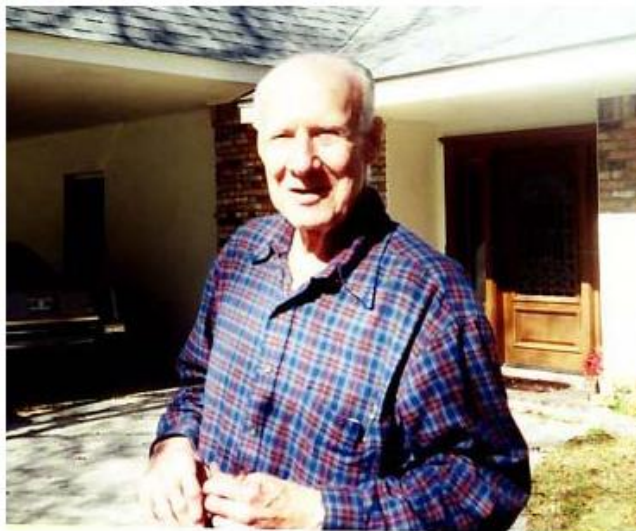
OPERATION MOCKINGBIRD



The word "Mockbd" appeared in OSWALD'S address book disguised as the Russian word for Moscow. Beginning in the early 1950's the CIA maintained a network of several hundred foreign individuals around the world who provided intelligence for the CIA and at times attempted to influence opinion through the use of covert propaganda. These individuals provided the CIA with direct access to a large number of newspapers and periodicals, scores of press services and news agencies, radio and television stations, commercial book publishers, and other foreign media outlets. Mockingbird was very

active during the overthrow of President Jacobo Arbenz Guzmán in Guatemala during Operation PBSUCCESS. People like Henry Luce were able to censor stories that appeared too sympathetic towards the plight of Arbenz. Allen W. Dulles was even able to keep left-wing journalists from travelling to Guatemala, including Sydney Gruson of the *New York Times*. HOWARD HUNT and DAVID PHILLIPS played a major part in Operation Mockingbird.

S.A. WARREN C. DeBRUEYS

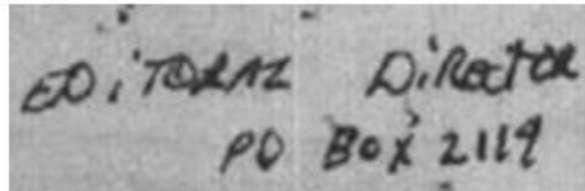
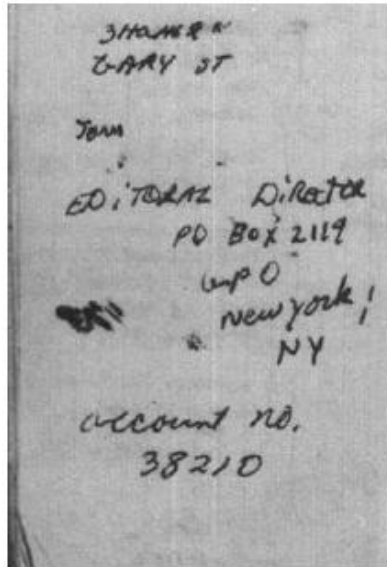


S.A. WARREN C. DeBRUEYS entered the FBI in August 1950. His assignments included work in the Newark Division, and work overseas. S.A. DeBRUEYS was used

by the CIA when he served as Legal Attaché at the United States Embassies in Brazil, Mexico, and Argentina. The post of Legal Attaché in Latin and Central America had been co-opted by the CIA: when Central Intelligence Group was formed on January 22, 1946, the FBI abruptly withdrew its intelligence service from Latin America. This function was immediately taken over by the Central Intelligence Group and the FBI Legal Attaches who remained were co-opted. HUNT: "South of the Rio Grande, CIA Station Chiefs were almost entirely former FBI agents who had served in Latin America during the war." [HUNT *Undercover* p68; RR p47] S.A. DeBRUEYS was heavily involved in monitoring Cuban exiles after he returned to the United States. [PLP News 2.6.75; Weisberg *OSWALD in New Orleans* p316; FBI 62-109060-7456; CIA 3076; 7WH476; USSS CO-5-36,777] The name "Warrin DeBryuelu" (WARREN DeBRUEYS) appeared in OSWALD address book, disguised as two Russian words.

BERNARDO DE TORRES





A CIA Office of Security memorandum on OSWALD'S address book noted that he recorded on page 13: Ed Toraz or Editorial Director P.O. Box 2119 U P O New York, N.Y. Account No. 38210 The CIA Office of Security reported:

Office of Security files contain no information identifiable with the above. It was noted that CIA Cable IN 68452 from Managua dated November 26, 1963, relating to the OSWALD matter, contains information regarding one E. Torres (probably Edelberto Torres of Mexico City) Torres is also mentioned in Cable IN 68376 from Mexico City dated November 26, 1963. Other than the phonetic similarity, there is no reason to relate Torres with the item in the address book. [CIA 646-277]

The CIA transcribed "Editor/Director" as "Ed Toraz," however, a closer examination shows the entry read ED I Toraz. Get rid of the E and it read DI TORAZ, or reverse the ED to DE as in BERNARDO De TORRES. A check with the postal authorities indicated "that Ed Toraz is unknown at Post Office Box 2119 (G.P.O.) Present Box holder - Vantage Press 130 W. 37th Street, New York City, has had this box since 1960." [Ltr. to A.J.W. dated 11.30.76 from John Strachan] Vantage Press was a vanity publishing house. The CIA had subsidized many anti-Communist books during the 1950's and 1960's, and someone may have set up an account for OSWALD with Vantage, although the account number was written in a different ink. [CIA 646-277] The SSCIA reported that HOWARD HUNT was in charge of contacts with U.S. publishers in the late 1960's. [SSCIA For. & Mil. Intell. V1 p198] No investigation of this account was ever conducted

by the CIA. BERNARDO G. DE TORRES ALVAREZ (born March 26, 1934) Havana Province, Cuba told the CIA that he entered the United States in January 1955 and began to play professional baseball. He gave up studies in Civil Engineering (he began his career in 1943) and he obtained work at the Ford Motor Company. He told the FBI that he completed his high school education in Havana, Cuba, and had not attended school in the United States. BERNARDO DE TORRES went to Cuba in January 1959 to attempt to exfiltrate his father. He stayed in Havana and worked against the Castro regime until November 1959 when he returned to the U.S. After his arrival, he took a course given by the Miami Police Department for private detectives, and obtained a certificate that allowed him to practice as a detective, which he did for the private detective firm of his brother CARLOS DE TORRES. He made trips to Cuba in early 1960, where he discussed shipments of arms to anti-Castro forces. BERNARDO DE TORRES enlisted in February 1961. He was Chief of Intelligence of Brigade 2506.

All 2506 Brigade enlistees were routinely processed for Provisional Operational Approval and a request for a POA on Subject was submitted on March 2, 1961 and cancelled on April 4, 1962. It is extremely doubtful if Subject was aware at the time of his enlistment that he knew of any CIA relationship with the 2506 Brigade. The investigative phase of the POA indicates that USG interest would be revealed but CIA interest in Subject would not be revealed. Subject's file reveals no operational use of Subject following the cancellation of this POA on April 4, 1962. William C. Sturbitts May 12, 1978.

BERNARDO was captured at the Bay of Pigs, and returned to America in December 24, 1962 after a \$50,000 ransom was paid. He later became Assistant Secretary for Military Affairs of the Brigade. DE TORRES worked under DAVID SANCHEZ MORALES. In 1963 DE TORRES resumed work as a private investigator. According to GERRY P. HEMMING, DE TORRES worked for Charles Siragusa, who was involved in foreign assassinations.

When *The Washington Post* of January 20, 1967, carried an article in which BERNARDO De TORRES said he helped the Secret Service guard the President in Miami, William Branigan checked with that agency. According to BERNARDO De TORRES, the United States Secret Service requested his help in spotting potential Cuban assassins. [*Miami Herald* 2.19.67] The United States Secret Service admitted it contacted several Cuban groups before the visit and asked for their assistance. Brigade 2506 was one of the groups contacted but the Secret Service denied talking to BERNARDO De TORRES. The Secret Service: "De TORRES is known to be a member of Brigade 2506, but not known as one of the top leaders. Some Cubans did mingle in the crowd to try to identify trouble makers." The FBI files indicated BERNARDO De TORRES was military commander of Brigade 2506. William Branigan suggested using BERNARDO De TORRES as informer to William C. Sullivan and J. Edgar Hoover. [FBI 62-109060-NR 2.23.67, 1.27.67, 3.2.67, 5539, 455; FBI 10582555iNR 3.2.67] J. Edgar Hoover commented: "Be certain we don't use De TORRES as an informant or in any

capacity." The Miami FBI Office reported that BERNARDO De TORRES was never an informant, Potential Security Informant, or source of information.

No one was trying to frame HEMMING for the Kennedy assassination. HEMMING was not at the Miami Airport on Monday, November 18, 1963, and has constructed a smoke screen with no documents to support him. The only article that gave credence to HEMMING'S story concerned BERNARDO TORRES, who was involved with HEMMING in the assassination.

JAMES P. HOSTY

FBI S.A. James P. Hosty, who was in charge of the pre and post assassination OSWALD investigations, was told OSWALD was some sort of counter-intelligence operation or detected it. HEMMING told this researcher: "A lot of them Bureau people are just stooging around and they're told to stay away from certain areas that involve national security and they swallow that shit. He knew the guy was more than what he was supposed to be." S.A. Hosty suppressed the truth about OSWALD because he was, and still is, a right-winger who prefers to blame the assassination of President John F. Kennedy on the Left. After the assassination, S.A. Hosty destroyed evidence that indicated he knew OSWALD was not a bona fide Leftist. J. Edgar Hoover and the Dallas FBI Field Office were determined to characterize OSWALD as a "loner" so the Bureau would not be accused of having overlooked a broader conspiracy.



CARLOS BRINGUIER



Cuban Student
 Directorate
 107 Decatur St
 New Orleans La
 Carlos Bringuier

 N.O. City Editor "Cowan"
 David Crawford
 reporter

 117 Camp Cuba
 107 Decatur St
 1032 Canal

CARLOS BRINGUIER was born in 1934 in Havana, Cuba. His father was a Criminal Court Judge from 1939 to 1959. In 1954 he worked as an assistant secretary in the Criminal Court of Havana. BRINGUIER: "Under Fulgencio Batista, the criminal system was working very well. You can say that not a single innocent people were sent to jail. After Castro, it deteriorated. Many, many, many, violations. I thought I was at the will of a small group, a minority of Communists who were trying to destroy the island." BRINGUIER was in Argentina when Fidel Castro took power. He engaged in anti-Castro activity there. When BRINGUIER returned to Cuba he resumed his duties as a Criminal Court official and secretary in Havana. BRINGUIER was a delegate of the Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil (DRE). The DRE began as an anti-Batista organization at the University of Havana, and established a force in the Escambray Mountains of Cuba. The DRE took over the presidential palace for Fidel Castro in January 1959, but was not given a significant share in the post-revolutionary government.

MM T-2 on April 3, 1959, advised that the DR is a more radical organization than the July 26 Movement and is doing the "dirty work" for the Castro government. MM T-2 said that the DR is publishing a newspaper known as "El Combate."

On April 30, 1959, MANUEL COBO SAUSA, identified himself as a lawyer and vice national secretary of the Triple A organization which he described as a Cuban revolutionary organization which participated in the fight to overthrow former Cuban President FULCENCIO BATISTA. COBO stated that the DR has lost its identity and is not a close knit organization at present. It is not well thought of by other organizations as its members were considered too much given to acts of violence. Many of its followers have left the organization.

The DRE took up arms against Fidel Castro. The DRE set up shop in the United States under the aegis of CIA. CIA official DAVID ATLEE PHILLIPS ran this exile operation. When the CIA Office of Security was asked to comment on BRINGUIER'S name appearing in OSWALD'S address book it stated, "No information could be found in OS

on this person; however, he has been identified as the New Orleans delegate to the DRE.” It was impossible for the OS not to have had traces on BRINGUIER but it just did not want to go into it.

DAVID SANCHEZ MORALES



David Sanchez MORALES was born on August 26, 1925. He spent his early life in Phoenix, Arizona. A Mexican-American, MORALES was later to be nicknamed “El Indio” because of his dark skin and Indian features. MORALES was also known as “Didi.” As a boy his best friend was Ruben Carbajal. They both attended Soledad Cathlic Grammar School. After his mother divorced his father he was virtually adopted by Carbajal's parents. MORALES attended Arizona State College in Tempe (now Arizona State

University) during the 1944-45 school year before moving to Los Angeles and attending the University of Southern California (1945-46). MORALES joined the United States Army in 1946 and after basic training was sent to Germany where he was part of the Allied occupation force. According to Ruben Carbajal, MORALES was recruited into army intelligence in 1947. However, officially he was a member of 82nd Airborne. It was during this time he began associating with Ted Shackley and William Harvey. In 1951 became an employee of the Central Intelligence Agency while retaining his army cover. The following year he joined the Directorate for Plans.

During a CIA award presentation it was revealed:

Mr. MORALES spent more than twenty years in the field in several different installations in the areas of Europe, Latin America and East Asia. He held senior level positions engaged in FI, CI, CA and PM operations. His record includes such items as participation in key roles in both of Latin American Division two major PM/ political action operations plus tours as [27, 13-21] Laos (supervised 45 employees) and, Regional Officer in Charge [15-22] Vietnam (supervised 60 employees). These assignments were carried out in war zones requiring considerable personal courage.



In 1953 he returned to the United States and after a spell at the University of Maryland he assumed cover as a State Department employee. MORALES became involved a plan to remove unfriendly foreign leaders from power. This included a coup d'état that overthrew the Guatemalan government of Jacobo Arbenz in 1954 after he introduced land reforms and nationalized the United Fruit Company. This operation was called PBSUCCESS and involved HUNT and PHILLIPS. After the removal of Arbenz he joined the staff of the US embassy in Caracas (1955-58). During this time he became known as the CIA's top assassin in Latin America. MORALES moved to Cuba in 1958 and helped to support the government of Fulgencio Batista. In 1960 Wayne S. Smith was a State Department officer in the American Embassy in Havana. Smith tells the story of being in a bar in Havana with MORALES. After a heavy drinking session MORALES began talking about the CIA's secret operations that involved frog men operating out of Guantanamo Bay. Smith told Gaeton Fonzi that MORALES was very indiscrete when drunk. In November, 1961, William Harvey arranged for MORALES to be posted to JMWAVE, the CIA station in Miami. MORALES was operations chief for the CIA's covert operation to train and infiltrate teams into Cuba to destabilize the Castro government. MORALES reported directly to veteran Agency covert operator Ted Shackley, who was the Agency's Miami bureau chief.

Mr. MORALES was commended twice by Chiefs of Station while assigned to the Cuban operation; by the DCIA for service in the [deleted as of 2010 11] during the crisis; by the King of Laos during his assignment in Laos and by the Government of Vietnam for his service in that country.

In May, 1962, MORALES was seconded to ZR/RIFLE, the plot to assassinate Fidel Castro. During this period he worked closely with DAVID ATLEE PHILLIPS, Tracy Barnes, William Pawley, Johnny Roselli and John Martino. DAVID MORALES was involved in other covert operations of the CIA, reportedly including plots to assassinate Fidel Castro, training intelligence teams supporting the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba, In this capacity he worked with BERNARDO De TORRES, who would later become Intelligence Chief for the Bay of Pigs Brigade.

BERNARD BARKER



BERNARD L. BARKER (201-251689) was born in Havana, Cuba, on March 17, 1917, of a native-born American father and a Cuban mother. His birth was recorded at the U.S. Embassy, and he was recognized as having acquired U.S. citizenship by birth through his father. He traveled, not on a U.S. Passport, but on an identity card that proclaimed his U.S. citizenship.

BARKER was in the U.S. Army Air Corps in World War II from 1942 to 1947. He served with the 94th Bombardment Group based at Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, England. Captain BARKER was shot down on his 12th mission over Germany, and was a POW for 16 months until he was liberated by Russian guerrillas and returned to American lines. HUNT declared: "In 1948 the Havana CIA Station persuaded him to join the Havana Police Force so that the CIA could have an inside view of Cuban anti-subversive operations. After a few years, when Bernie applied for passport renewal, the Consulate coldly informed him that he had lost his United States citizenship by joining a uniformed force of a foreign country." HUNT'S friend, attorney Mario Lazo, took BARKER'S case. Mario Lazo was listed as a reference in BARKER'S 210 file.

THE BUREAU FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF COMMUNISM

It was alleged that BARKER was a high-ranking member of Cuba's Bureau for Suppression of Communism while on the CIA's payroll. [FBI MM 139-328] When BARKER was deposed in the course of *HUNT v. WEBERMAN*, he denied participating in the Bureau for Suppression of Communism: "I never held any position with Batista's

Secret Police. I was a member of the Cuban Police Department for about a year. My duties were those of regular Police Sergeant. I was not involved in any political matters. I was in contact with U.S. intelligence. I don't remember the nature of the cases I investigated. I was a CIA contract agent." The CIA had this version of events:

In 1950, along with several Cuban-born U.S. citizens who were war veterans, he entered the Cuban police force, where his bilingual abilities soon brought him advancement. BARKER'S relationship with the CIA began in mid-1959 in Havana as a result of his position in the Cuban police force, under the Batista regime, in which capacity he was detailed to liaison duty with U.S. agencies in Havana. He was used by the CIA in Havana as a source of political information and recruited a number of valuable CIA agents in Havana.

BARKER'S 201 file indicated that he worked for the Cuban Police Department from 1950 to 1951. He did general police work and left because the ouster of the Chief of Police resulted in the disbandment of the unit. BARKER bought a farm in the Pinar Del Rio Province of Cuba and became a labor inspector for the Cuban Government. He left this position to work for Remington Rand as a salesman. In January 1955 he became a housing inspector for the Marianao Municipal Government. His reason for having left this position was "Cuban revolution."

BARKER LEAVES CUBA IN JANUARY 1960

BARKER was expeditiously evacuated from Cuba and arrived in Miami in January 1960. The CIA:

On basis review AMCLATTER-1 personal security situation, Station concludes his usefulness in Havana ended and strongly recommends he be exfiltrated by most expeditious means. Suggest follows: Headquarters send KURIOT man soonest from Miami to Havana traveling as tourist by air on false American documentation including birth certificate, drivers license, social security card etc. in AMCLATTER-1 physical description: Age 42, 5' 8", 160 pounds, brown thinning hair and eyes, round face, stocky build. (speaks idiomatic American English without accent and can pass physically as native American.) Preferably one document to which he will affix photo and plastic lamination. KURIOT man to turn over Cuban landing card, round trip air ticket and false documents to AMCLATTER-1 who would then return Miami by Varadero. As alternative HQS arrange with ODUNIT attaché exfiltrate AMCLATTER-1 directly on Attache plane. Re; Disposal AMCLATTER-1, he has indicated desire to regain American citizenship and has requested KUBARK training. In view of his valuable services ODYOKE, native fluency Spanish and knowledge Cuban scene, recommend he be given training as appropriate and assisted relocate Miami where he could be of assistance to KARNLEY. OS COMMENT" AMCLATTER-1 informed Station that agents in military searched his house morning January 6, 1960.

The CIA agent who was sent into Cuba left the island on a flight that carried Station files and Recordak equipment.

JAMES McCORD



JAMES WALTER MCCORD was born on January 26, 1924, in Waurika, Oklahoma. From March 1943 to November 1943, he was a FBI Radio Operator and monitor. He became a bombardier in the U.S. Air Corps from November 1943 to November 1945. McCORD was an FBI Agent from 1945 to 1951. In 1951 he opened a cooperative credit service. He joined the CIA as an Domestic Field Officer investigator for the Office of Security. In July 1953 McCORD was assigned to Washington, D.C. In May 1955 McCORD was assigned to the Security Research Staff, Office of Security. On June 27, 1958, a U.S. Air Force C-118 cargo plane strayed into Soviet airspace. The nine-man crew were en route from Wiesbaden, Germany, to Iran and Pakistan, carrying a CIA cargo. Part of the crew were surrounded and beaten by Russian peasants. The crewmen, who did not compromise any CIA operations, were released on July 8, 1958. A document about this incident appeared in McCORD'S CIA file. Bennie A. Shupe, a C-188 crew member, was contacted in December 1993: "I cannot tell you how McCORD interfaced with the operation."

MCCORD, PHILLIPS: FEBRUARY 1961

A Memorandum for the Record, dated February 1, 1961, from Kammer. Subject: (deleted) #188074 stated:

On this date Subject's case was coordinated with Mr. McCORD of Security Research Service, in connection with Subject's operational use with the US by WH/4/Propaganda. The implications of a Counter-Intelligence operation within the States by this Agency, and the possibility Subject might come to the attention of the FBI through association with Court Wood, were discussed. Mr. McCORD expressed the opinion that it is not necessary to advise the FBI of the operation at this time. However, he wishes to review the case in a month. The file of the Subject, along with that of the WH man who is supervising the operation (DAVID ATLEE PHILLIPS #40695) will be pended for the attention of Mr. McCORD on March 1, 1961.

A CIA document dated February 1, 1961, about the Fair Play for Cuba Committee stated

TO: C/EAB/OS
ATTN: Mr. Belt
VIA: WH/4/Security
ATTN: Mr. Kennedy
Subj: Fair Play for Cuba Committee

1. At the request of DAVE PHILLIPS, C/WH/4/Propaganda, I spent the evening of January 6, 1961, with Court Wood, a student who has recently returned from the 3-week stay in Cuba under sponsorship of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

2. Court and his father both have voiced very strong pro-Castro sentiments and are extremely critical of our foreign policy in general.

3. I've been advised by Mr. PHILLIPS to continue my relationship with Mr. Wood and I will keep your office informed of each subsequent visit.

4. This is forwarded to you as a matter of information and to become a permanent part of my security file.

(deleted)

WH/4/Registry

[Handwritten note] February 1, 1961, M/R Subject stated this is operational with no specific goal in mind. (Deleted) and Wood went to high school together and although they travel in different circles they on occasion see each other. Wood has (deleted) is a (illegible) player beginning with the time (deleted) file applicant. (Deleted).

McCORD 1962

AGENCY BIO INFO: October 1948 to February 1951 Special Agent FBI Washington D.C. Agency August 1951 to May 1953, Investigator, Domestic Field Office. June 1953 to February 1954 Investigator, Correspondent Desk, Operations Branch, Special Security Division. March 1954 to December 1954, Investigator, External Branch, Security Research Staff. January 1955 to April 1957 Investigator (Chief) External Branch, Security Research Staff. January 1955 to April 1957, Investigator, (Chief) External Branch, Security Research Staff. May 1957 to January 1962, Deputy Chief, Security Research Staff. February 1962 to May 1962 training for overseas assignment. June 1962 to June 1964 Chief, Regional Security Staff in (deleted). August 1964 to June 1965 – Attending Air War College July 1965 to present Chief, Technical Division, Office of Security. [CIA FOIA #2146-78]

In May 1962 James McCORD was made Chief of the Security Staff in (deleted) European area. "Subject returned (deleted) to Headquarters in August 1964 and was

assigned to the (deleted)." On March 20, 1963 the CIA generated this document: "52 049, McCORD, JAMES (deleted) I SD/I FINAL Francis R. Favorini Hdqs.- orig. Hdqs. - 1 (Deleted) 1." A CIA document also dated March 20, 1963, noted that Mrs. McCord arrived aboard a military flight at McGuire Air Force Base where she was met by a CIA official and assisted through customs after which she flew to Dallas then Lubbock, Texas. Another CIA document read "As of November 1963 McCORD (OS #52 049) was serving in (deleted) as Chief of the Agency Regional Security Support Staff. McCORD was so assigned from June 1962 to June 1964." Edward Petty reported that ANGLETON was in touch with McCORD.

JAMES McCORD AND THE PLAN TO FREE DAVID LEMAR CHRIST

JAMES McCORD allegedly retired from the CIA in 1970, but remained in the CIA Civilian Reserve Program. [CIA MFF 8.25.70 Louis F. Mazza, Chief, Employee Activity Branch] The following statement by McCORD was found in his CIA retirement application under CIARDS:

During the latter part of 1955 to 1962 period the writer was case officer for three agents for DD/P whose task was to gain entry to prisons in Cuba and obtain data and photographs concerning their layout and operation. These were prisons where three agency staffers were being held. Two of the agents successfully gained entry into such prisons and returned to the U.S. with data acquired; the third acquired additional data from a foreign embassy in Cuba of interest and relevance. The transcript of the CIA retirement board on June 11, 1970, shows McCORD being credited with being an 'actual case officer for Cuban agents for 24 months from 1960 to 1962. The minutes of the meeting summarized the point with less detail. [NARA 1993.08.11.18: 17:58:620028 - Breckinridge]

After the Watergate affair, the FBI asked the CIA to determine if McCORD had been familiar with the anti-Castro exile community in the early 1960's. The CIA replied on June 21, 1972:

"...a review of the duties and assignments of Mr. McCORD provided no indication that he was involved in Cuban matters and that he was not assigned to the Bay of Pigs operation. This does not preclude the possibility, however, that he might have developed personal acquaintances which are not recorded in official personal and security records. We have no information regarding McCORD'S activities with Cuban exiles since his retirement." [Vernon Walters Memo for FBI 7.6.72]

Another CIA document stated: "This is to advise that the duties and area assignments of Mr. McCORD as an Agency employee (deleted)." [CIA Memo 6.21.72 Osborne to Parman]

In a Memorandum dated July 6, 1972, the CIA stated that there was "no indication that he was involved in Cuban matters and that he was not assigned to the BAY OF PIGS OPERATION." [CIA FOIA 2132-2] Less than a month later, the CIA modified its position: "Reference is made to memoranda from this Agency dated June 21, 1972, and July 6, 1972, which stated that a review of McCORD'S duties and assignments provided no indication that he was involved (deleted). However, a recent review has revealed that from late 1960 to mid-1961 Mr. McCORD was involved in planning activities in Washington concerning (deleted), and that from Washington he directed as many as three Agency operational assets." [CIA FOIA #2795-1]

On June 29, 1974, Scott Breckinridge noted:

As I left I asked Barbara Pindar for a copy of the letter to Senator Baker, and she made one for me. She called my attention to the Director's note on our memo about McCORD'S Cuban involvement, emphasizing his statement that we should find out rapidly. I told her that two Office of Security people are reviewing files and looking for leads on who might remember McCORD'S activities, and that the Office of Finance was mounting an effort on past travel records that might show McCORD'S travel to Miami or elsewhere. I told her we would be unlikely to have full answers for a while. She said I'd best speak to the Director. I carried a copy of the McCORD memo and told the Director essentially the same story. He discussed possible results, and we agreed that it may well turn out that McCORD had limited involvement, along the line that the Office of Security feels may be the case. He said we should draft a memo to the FBI, as a correction to the June 21, 1972 memo, saying simply that in a recent review of McCORD'S files, we had found in his retirement file a statement to the effect that in the 1960 to 1962 period he handled agents targeted against Cuba, and that we had been unable to refine the information. It is sensitive so the details cannot be passed, but it has nothing to do with anything after that period.
[NARA 1993.08.11.18:16:27:590028]

A CIA document stated: On July 3, 1974,

MEMO FOR FILE

SUBJECT C: OTS (late TSD) and JIM McCORD'S CUBAN ACTIVITIES

Ben Colling phoned to say one of the fellows in jail is still around, and after he got out, he inquired around, and got no indication that McCORD was ever involved. None of the other OTS people had any recollection of McCORD'S involvement. I said I was sure that the man who was rolled up might not have any idea of McCORD'S involvement, if indeed he was involved. If McCORD'S involvement was merely headquarters planning and no releasing operation was ever undertaken, his role might never surface. However, we had been told that planning did involve Technical

Services Division people at the time, along with Security. For instance, I knew that the Security man with Technical Services Division at the time had a job of hand-holding with the families of the three men; there may be some Technical Services Division record that would lead to someone who would know. [CIA Memo SDB to MFF 7.3.74]

THE EAST ASIA DIVISION AND BLACK AIR TRANSPORT

The operation to free CHRIST was run out of the East Asia Division. Theodore Shackley, the Chief of the East Asia Division of the CIA, was asked by the CIA's Deputy Director for Operations to search for any record of McCORD'S involvement in the rescue operation:

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director for Operations
FROM: Chief, East Asia Division
SUBJECT: James McCord Involvement in Cuban Operations
REF: N-293/74

1. In response to reference routing sheet request for information on the possible involvement of James McCord in the rescue operation for the three TSD officers who were jailed as a result of the NCNA Havana audio operation compromise, East Asia Division has completed its investigation with the following results.

a. The name of the operation against NCNA Havana was STESCALADE. A summary of that operation is contained in Attachment A. A similar operation against the Bank of China in Havana called STVOLUME was planned but never executed.

b. The files of both operations have been recalled from the archives and searched. They contain no reference to McCORD.

c. The STESCALADE file contained Attachment B which indicates that a further file of "sensitive non-CS record material" pertaining to STESCALADE exists but is not accessible to EA Division.

d. All available personnel who were associated with EA/CO at the time of the operation have been consulted with negative results.

e. Mr. Robert Wiecha's name appears frequently in the STESCALADE file as a WH officer; thus as a current member of East Asia Division, he was consulted with negative results. He said he has no memory of McCord involvement; however, it seems plausible to him that the Office of Security and the TSD might have tried to work something out in terms of a rescue operation.

f. Attachment C contain a contingency plan found in the STESCALADE file which relates to the provision of black air transport for the three TSD detainees in the event of their release. It contains no reference to McCord and is attached for your information. Theodore G. Shackley, Chief, East Asia Division.

Air Support Division, DD/P

July 11, 1962

RELEASE CONTINGENCY PLAN 62-2

CHART OR MAP REFERENCES: Sectional aeronautical charts: As required.

TASK ORGANIZATION: (Deleted as of 2010) Major Billy B. Campbell Commander.

1. SITUATION: Daniel Carswell (alias) Eustace H. Danbrunt (alias) and Edmund Taransky (alias) are TSD employees who were apprehended by Cuban authorities 1 September 1960 and who are serving ten year sentences. Efforts are being made to secure their release. Since their release may occur without advance notice and at a variety of places, i.e. Havana, Miami, Mexico City, Switzerland, Brazil etc. it is imperative that a contingency plan be formulated to ensure the secure reception of these employees.

The controlling factor in all phases of the release procedure is that these employees were in Cuba under alias and that during the entire period since their capture their aliases and cover stories apparently have been maintained. Therefore it is essential that these aliases be maintained until such time as the employees have returned to Agency control and then have these alias identities disappear as quickly as possible. For planning purposes the release points will be Havana, Miami, Mexico City or "other areas."

2. MISSION: (Deleted) provide black air transportation from port of entry CONUS to the designated safe area.

3. EXECUTION: A. Black air transport will be provided under this plan at the request of TFW, COS Mexico or Operational Support Division/OS/DDS depending on the release point and port of entry. Richard I. Skinner

[CIA Air Support Division DD/P 7.11.62]

BLACK TAPED FILES

WH/RMO stated: "There is a folder of sensitive non-OS record material pertaining to this operation, retired under Black Tape wrapping, Job #67-86/78, restricted to Office of DCI, DDCI, DDP, C/WH, C/WH/PL, C/WH/C, C/CI, C/TSD, Director of Security and General Counsel. CHINA OPERATIONS is not cited as an originator, addressee or recipient of any of this sensitive material." [CIA Memo WH/RMO 9.20.66 - NARA 1993.08.11.18:13:34:590028; Shackley Memo C/EAD 7.6.74]

The November 15, 1974, CIA Handbook stated:

To retain the P&L, RYBAT, or KAPOK sensitivity of a document remaining in a 201-dossier being retired to Central Files, place that document in an envelope sealed with black tape. Any RYBAT, P&L, or KAPOK document sent to Central Files not in blacktaped envelope will automatically be handled as desensitized. A blacktaped envelope may contain only one document and must be filed in chronological order within the file. If there are numerous documents of this type, the desk officer may blacktape the entire dossier rather than the individual documents. Blacktaped dossiers or dossiers with blacktaped documents will be handled as restricted dossiers."

Acting Inspector General Scott Breckinridge wrote that "the findings may only result in an innocuous rewording of the original statements, to the effect that McCORD did have a headquarters planning responsibility for certain Cuban Operations." [NARA 1993.08.11.18:17:58:620028]

John Mertz had no knowledge of McCORD'S involvement in the plan to free CHRIST: "He didn't have a damn thing to do with it. But there were a couple of security officers who worked for McCORD. I don't remember their names. One of their names was Morris. They were gophers for me on that thing." HEMMING told this researcher: "This makes McCORD a player, not a book reader." Marina Oswald told this researcher: "It could be, or simply guilty by association."

McCORD'S TELEPHONE INTERVIEW: DECEMBER 1993

McCORD was contacted in December 1993. When he determined I was doing research into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, he hung-up the telephone. A message was left on McCORD'S answering machine linking him with CHRIST. When his number was re-dialed he stated:

What is your name? What is your address? You're a writer with who? Let me tell you something Mr. Weberman, I will not be talking with you any further, my friend. I never heard of the man you talked about CARSWELL, CHRIST, whatever. This is the last I am going to tell you. My lawyer's going to be in touch with you by letter. I never heard of the fellow you talked about. I never tried to break anyone out of anywhere and I had no

connection with the JFK assassination. My lawyer will write you a letter affirming this and warning you of libel.

He was told, "McCORD, you're guilty, man." According to Cuban exile Enrique Williams, HOWARD HUNT and McCORD worked together in the early 1960's: "'I was confused,' Williams remembered. Both of them said to call me Don Eduardo. Both HUNT and McCORD." [Hinckle *Deadly Secrets* p171] HUNT stated: "I had not known McCORD from the CIA." [HUNT v. SPOTLIGHT HUNT Depo 11.4.81]

THE MOB'S PART OF THE PLOT

It becomes apparent from a review of JACK RUBY'S toll records that just prior to the Kennedy assassination he was in touch with gangsters connected to CARLOS MARCELLO and JAMES RIDDLE HOFFA.

JOHN MARTINO



JOHN VINCENT MARTINO, a relative of Philadelphia mob boss Angelo Bruno, was born in Atlantic City, New Jersey, in 1911. His first arrest was at age 20, for illegal gambling activities. In 1935 he moved to Miami, where he was arrested for running a lottery. He returned to Atlantic City, and became involved in the publication of a racing sheet put out by gangsters and racketeers. He was convicted of loan sharking in 1945. He returned to Miami and worked for SANTO TRAFFICANTE Sr. for which he came under scrutiny by the Internal Revenue Service. MARTINO moved to Cuba where he became close to Estaban Ventura, the second highest in command in Fulgencio Batista's secret police. Estaban Ventura, who was

responsible for numerous Latin American death squad-style killings in pre-Castro Cuba, was indicted by the thoroughly corrupt Batista regime, but his case never came to trial because the judge who indicted him went into hiding. [DuBois *Castro* p269] The CIA reported, "From information available in SRS, it appears that the House Committee on Un-American Activities is well aware of Venture, rather than being chief of CI for Batista, was a police captain in the city of Havana, and a professional assassin, before he lost favor with Batista." MARTINO knew Estaban Ventura's associate, Rolando Masferrer, and was engaged in a smuggling venture through a Cuban port located 20 miles from Havana. On July 15, 1959, FBI Headquarters sent a memorandum to the Legal Attache in Havana that advised him to keep track of JOHN MARTINO'S "criminal or revolutionary activities."

TO: Director, FBI
FROM: Legal Attaché, Havana
SUBJECT: JOHN MARTINO PC-FM

The above captioned individual was arrested on July 23, 1959, by the Cuban Revolutionary Police. His twelve-year-old son Edward was detained at the same time. Police accused him of having entered Cuba in a private plane without permission.

The following information was received from Hugh D. Kessler, Welfare Officer, U.S. Embassy, Havana, Cuba.

MARTINO actually entered Cuba, according to Pan American Airways records, via Pan American Flight from Miami, Florida, at 5:45 p.m. on July 23, 1959. He was accompanied by his son, Edward. MARTINO stated he went to a private home to deliver a personal message to a friend and there met a woman named Sofia. He was later arrested at his hotel. The woman "Sofia" was identified as Mrs. Sofia Ventura, wife of the notorious Batista, Major Estaban Ventura Pro, who was one of the police accused of various heinous crimes during the Batista regime.

Mr. Kessler stated he was furnished the following information by a Dr. Estevez of Havana, Cuba. Dr. Estevez first met MARTINO about ten months ago when MARTINO was staying at the hotel Deauville, Havana, where Dr. Estavez is the hotel physician. At that time he treated MARTINO for a kidney ailment. After treating him, Dr. Estavez became friendly with MARTINO and saw him quite frequently. MARTINO has made 12 to 14 visits to Cuba since January 1, 1959. According to Dr. Estevez MARTINO was a close friend of many former members of the Batista Government, such as Estaban Ventura, Rolando Masferrer (ex-Cuban Senator and political gangster) Irenaldo Garcia Baez (ex-Head of Cuban Army Intelligence) and many American gamblers such as SANTOS TRAFFICANTE, Top Hoodlum from Tampa, Florida.

According to Dr. Esteveze, MARTINO originally came to Cuba to establish a branch of his Radio-Page Corporation as he was in trouble in the United States regarding income tax matters. MARTINO was also engaged in a smuggling venture with Masferrer involving the movement of autos and eggs through the Cuban Port of Mariel, about 20 miles from Havana.

MARTINO approached Dr. Estevez regarding being the house physician for a house of prostitution which MARTINO planned to open near the Deauville Hotel. MARTINO'S close friend and business associate in the United States was Mr. Allen Roth.

Dr. Estevez volunteered the information that his family, including his two brothers, were strong supporters of Prime Minister Castro and that his two brothers are presently in the revolutionary army. Dr. Estevez added that his conversations with police officials led him to believe that MARTINO was being held only to obtain information, and that he would be released if he desired to tell the government officials concerning his contacts. MARTINO is presently confined to the Chief of Police Headquarters. [FBI 64-44828-1]

On October 15, 1959, Hugh D. Kessler, Protection Officer of American Embassy, advised on September 24, 1959, that "he is aware of MARTINO'S condition; his principal trouble appears to stem from the fact that he is a dope addict." [FBI 64-44828-2]

MARTINO was unaware that the Estevez family had been in the 26th of July Movement, and that in January 1959, Gustavo Estevez joined the G-2. On February 15, 1964, MARTINO told FBI S.A. John J. O'Conner:

How, in October 1959, he was being transferred from Vivac Prison to Principe Prison at Havana and the military guard, a Lieutenant Jose Medina, brought him to the American Embassy in Havana. At the Embassy, according to MARTINO, he was hopeful of either taking asylum or of being admitted to a hospital because of a bleeding ulcer condition. He said the American Consuls, however, naming Hugh Kessler and (FNU) Brown, both now deceased, refused to help him and asked him not to cause any trouble for the United States Embassy, but to be a good American citizen and proceed to the Cuban prison. MARTINO possessed considerable correspondence by U.S. Senators directed to the State Department relative to the aforementioned incident of MARTINO'S visit to the Embassy in Havana in October 1959. MARTINO advised that his book *I Was Castro's Prisoner* contained a chapter which he said pertained to this cowardice in the U.S. Embassy.

During the interview at MARTINO's residence, MARTINO introduced to the interviewing agents Cuban exile Felipe Vidal Santiago, who the

Subject of Bufile 105-85523, Miami file 105-6466. Vidal has been active in anti-Castro activities and may be one of the 'unidentified sources' of information on Cuban matters.

MARTINO revealed that he is a close friend of Jim Buchanan, reporter for the *Pompano Beach Sun-Sentinel*. Miami report, dated January 25, 1964, in this case is devoted to an article by Buchanan, which sets forth irresponsible statements concerning the FBI and activities of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. MARTINO stated that he is sure that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been in Miami because Jim Buchanan had told him that his brother, Jerry Buchanan, had been in a fight with OSWALD at Miami when OSWALD tried to join a group of anti-Castro 'Freedom Fighters.' MARTINO said Buchanan told him this was a true fact and that MARTINO could use it in his lectures.

The Miami Office does not contemplate efforts to locate Jerry Buchanan for interview concerning the foregoing claim in view of the fact there has been no evidence developed that OSWALD was ever in Miami and also in view of the fact the unreliability of Jim Buchanan has been self evident in the past.

With respect to the alleged prostitute in Mexico City, whom MARTINO stated was kept under wraps because of her knowledge of the activities of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, this is an apparent reference to Sylvia Duran. [NARA 124-10169-10417]

On November 20, 1959, the FBI prepared a Letter Head Memorandum about MARTINO:

Mr. Thomas Taggart, former Mayor, Atlantic City, New Jersey, who conducted vice raids during his term of office and reportedly acquainted with many gangsters and racketeers personally, advised in 1946 that during the time the Atlantic City Racing Association held races one HERMAN "STUMPY" ORMAN was the principal instigator and issued a racing sheet know as "Atlantic City Sports Daily. John Martino was associated with ORMAN in the publication of this paper.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 64-196

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Miami, Florida
November 20, 1959

RE: JOHN VINCENT MARTINO

The records of the Identification Division of the FBI, Washington, D. C., reflect the following record for captioned individual under FBI Number 1083283, as of October 26, 1959:

Contributor of Fingerprints	Name and Number	Arrested or Received	Charge	Disposition
Police Department Atlantic City New Jersey	JOHN MARTINO #6576	7/28/35	gaming	
Police Department Miami Beach Florida	JOHN MARTINO #C9908	mechanic 3/18/36		
Police Department Miami, Florida	JOHN MARTINO #22236	10/14/40	operating a lottery	October 15, 1940 \$104.24 or 42 days
Police Department Atlantic City New Jersey	JOHN MARTINO #6576	3/3/45	kidnapping and investigation of usury	
Hamilton Township Police Department Mayslanding New Jersey	JOHN VINCENT MARTINO #CR-126	9/5/51	criminal registration	
Director National Identification Section Havana Cuba	JOHN V. MARTINO #--	print recorded 10/23/59	charge of violating law # 425/59	in jail of Havana since 10/5/59, resu of case # 227 of the court Marianao

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/20/83 BY SP-6/MLG ENCLOSURE
(SEE SLIP/REL - 4/13/95 - JFE)

[FBI 64-44828-4] MARTINO was put on trial in December 1959. "I am a good man," MARTINO said, "I'm not the type that gets involved in this sort of thing." MARTINO was convicted and sentenced to 13 years in prison.

LA CABANA FORTRESS PRISON

MARTINO was released from prison on October 9, 1962, having served 40 months. He weighed 93 pounds. Upon his return to the U.S. he told the FBI:

I might have been released much sooner from prison, possibly in 1959, if I hadn't talked with Dr. Gustavo Estevez. Estevez, who is now one of the heads of the biggest hospitals in Havana and is one of the leading Communists of the Cuban Government. I thought he was anti-Communist, I was wrong. He came to see me in prison and tried to make a deal with me. MARTINO stated he is not a drug addict, but that he did need a certain prescription containing narcotics for a long existing kidney ailment. He was most generally without this medicine, even when the United States Embassy was still in Havana, and at Principe Prison, where he was held 14 months in a very small room with 12 to 17 other men. He stated his normal weight was 150 pounds, and when he was finally released he weighed 93 pounds.

In January 1961 MARTINO was moved to La Cabana Fortress prison and following the Bay of Pigs invasion, he was placed into the death cells. A new man placed in charge there said since he was an American, he should die a slow and painful death. This individual was (Deleted). MARTINO said he received absolutely no medicine for his kidney disease from that point forward.

Subsequently, Dr. Oliva who is supposed to head of all the Cuban doctors in Cuban prisons, had MARTINO transferred to a military hospital. He stated there were two guards at his door with machine guns and one beside his bed. No transfer was made of the case file of his medical history, and when he complained that he was receiving no attention at all, a Dr. Caballero, whom MARTINO described as a 'Big black hater of North Americans' told MARTINO he had been sent there on the express orders of Ramiro Valdes. Valdes is former head of Cuban G-2, now Minister of the Interior and head of all police and security forces.

MARTINO was removed from La Cabana Fortress, and went to G-2 headquarters for two days. These were then located at the infamous quarters on Fifth Avenue and 14th Street. After two days of abuse and constant interrogation, MARTINO was transferred back to La Cabana Fortress. At La Cabana Fortress a Captain AYALA stated he was sent as a direct representative of Ramiro Valdes. AYALA stated that everybody makes mistakes, and they had made a mistake in the case of MARTINO,

and were endeavoring to help correct these mistakes. AYALA told MARTINO he was going to be sent back to his family. MARTINO stated he was held overnight in the Cuban immigration lock up and on the following morning he was rushed out to Rancho Boyeros Airport [then flown back to the United States]. MARTINO stated he saw 294 men shot during the time he was in Principe Prison and La Cabana Fortress. He stated 51 of these were executed during the last part of September 1962. MARTINO stated he saw the Cubans execute William Morgan and Humberto Sori Marin, as they were shot immediately behind his cell in La Cabana Fortress. He stated William Morgan bore up very well to the very time of execution, but he was first shot in the legs to make him kneel, and then executed by automatic gunfire fired into his chest and head. He stated Fidel Castro was present with two brothers of Humberto Sori Marin to witness the execution of Humberto Sori Marin.

MARTINO stated he had seen young women, very old women, pregnant women, nuns and priests sleeping in the rain in the patio of the prison. He stated all those who were not enthusiastically with the Cuban Government were treated as if they were inanimate objects.

A normal routine occurred about 2:00 or 3:00 a.m. almost every night in the prison. Guards would enter with bayonets fixed and run everybody out of the cells, alleging that the cells had to be searched to find contraband weapons and articles for escape. These searches were frequently made when it was raining, and the prisoners were then left out in the patio in their shorts for the remainder of the night, and were further left there to bake in the tropical sun until 4:00 or 5:00 p.m. the next afternoon...MARTINO stated there were a number of small stalls in the prison similar to a telephone booth, about 3' x 3' square and about 7' tall. Prisoners are put into these stalls and are unable to sit down. Air conditioning is then turned into the stall, and the place is made frigid. The air conditioners are then removed, and 500 watt bulbs are installed, and the place becomes an almost unbearable sweat box. Prisoners are sometimes ordered executed, and a guard points a machine gun loaded with blanks into the box or stall and fires a whole clip. For several hours afterward the prisoner is unable to hear. [FBI 64-44828-7]

HEMMING was asked if he was tortured when he was a prisoner in Cuba:

They would stand you [up against the wall] with three or four people and leave you standing alive a couple of minutes later. Now that's trauma and that could fuck you up and people could think you're a nut after that. You were deprived of water because its abandoned stables or garages the secret police used at the time for cells. There's 47 fucking people in there, we can't even lay down, it's hotter than shit, the windows are fucking closed up with welded steel plates. No ventilation, there's sweat pouring

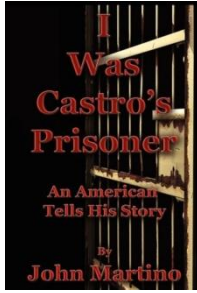
off of us. The floor has constantly got an inch of goddamn water, sweat, it stinks. There's one little faucet which you got to put a handkerchief over 'cause visible worms come out of the water and you have to ask the guards to turn the water on. They're rotating guards because in a matter of a couple of days they get sympathetic to you. Because they find out you're a rebel and all that kind of stuff.

The FBI reported MARTINO was reluctant to talk about his connection with American gamblers in Cuba. He was questioned about "the details of his confinement, including treatment received, identities of other Americans incarcerated and identities of pro-Castro Americans assisting the Castro regime in Cuba in the economic and military fields would also be of interest..." On November 21, 1962, the FBI's liaison to the CIA, Sam J. Papich, prepared a Secret memorandum on MARTINO connected to CHRIST and other TSD crew members:

The subject, whose activities previously have come to the attention of the Bureau, was recently released from a Cuban prison. He was interviewed by the Bureau in Miami. On November 19, 1962, John Mertz advised the liaison agent that he and another individual recently talked to Martino concerning the subject's knowledge of the three CIA prisoners in Cuba. Martino allegedly had met these CIA men in prison and he volunteered information to Mertz concerning the general health and mental attitudes of the men. Mertz and his colleagues represented themselves as lawyers working for the families of the three CIA employees. You previously had been informed that the CIA men entered Cuba under commercial covers. Martino did not give any indication that he knew they were connected with the U.S. Government.

According to Mertz, Martino spoke very highly of the three prisoners and stated that he personally planned to make an effort to bring about their release. He advised he had contacts in the "Mafia" and among unidentified Communists in U.S. Labor circles. He stated that one of his contacts in the "Mafia" was one "White-Top." He may have been referring to one "White Top" Simkins, who has been in the numbers racket in the Washington, D.C. area. He referred to the contact in the labor field as one "Gausso" (phonetic). Mertz suggested he possibly was referring to Kumar Goschal who is connected with the National Guardian. Martino was confident that through these contacts he could get pressure brought on Castro from Moscow leading to the release of the men. Mertz made the observation that Martino's story seemed to be farfetched but he felt this should be called to the attention of the Bureau. He asked no inquiries be made which might jeopardize the status of the three CIA men.

NATHANIEL WEYL



In early 1963 MARTINO began work with Nathaniel Weyl on *I Was Castro's Prisoner*, which was published in June 1963. This book accused Fidel Castro of heroin trafficking. Nathaniel Weyl and his wife had been Communists during the Depression. In 1939 they broke with the Party: Nathaniel Weyl joined the OSS during World War II. In February 1952 Nathaniel Weyl testified before the McCarran Committee that in 1933 he and Alger Hiss were in a Communist unit that operated within the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The testimony of Nathaniel Weyl supported that of Whittaker Chambers. Alger Hiss pointed out that when Nathaniel Weyl testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee in April 1943, he claimed Alger Hiss had ended his communist career in 1933: "He was asked in 1952 why he had not told his 1952 story in 1943, and his answer was that he had assumed that a man like Hiss 'would not have remained in the Communist organization after the Hitler/Stalin pact.'" [Hiss, *In The Court of Public Opinion*, Knopf, 1957] In 1953 Mrs. Weyl applied for a job with the Pan American Union, Washington, D.C., which was listed on Julius Mader's *CIA 500 List*. In 1959 Nathaniel Weyl worked with Issac Don Levine. Nathaniel Weyl became a member of William Buckley's coterie of writers.



VICTOR LASKY



The associates of Nathaniel Weyl included Victor Lasky. Lasky began his career in journalism as a copy boy for *The New York Journal American*. After Army service in World War II, Victor Lasky became a journalist who "exposed" Communist infiltration of American institutions. In 1955 he wrote for WRKO radio. He covered the Alger Hiss trial, and co-wrote a book about the case entitled *Seeds of Treason*. From 1956 to 1960, he was a public relations executive with Radio Liberty, a well-known CIA proprietary. From 1962 to 1980 Victor Lasky was a news columnist for the North American Newspaper Alliance. The North American Newspaper Alliance published Victor Lasky's columns attacking the critics of the Warren Commission. In the early 1960's Nelson Rockefeller protested against an alleged investigation of Victor Lasky by the Justice Department. Rockefeller claimed a Justice Department official had made inquiries regarding Lasky at the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. [FBI 62-72612-84; FBI 62-7261 NR October 18, (?) 1963] In 1963 Lasky wrote *JFK, The Man and the Myth*. In 1968 he wrote *Robert F. Kennedy, The Myth and the Man*. He was the recipient of a \$20,000 cash payment from the NIXON White House in the early 1970's. [WFO FBI 139-166, Hdqrs.. 139-4089-2312 - 6.18.73] Around this time Victor Lasky wrote, *It Didn't Start with Watergate*, a defense of RICHARD NIXON.

In 1978 Lasky became a principal in Accuracy In Media, an ultraconservative media watchdog group whose directors included Claire Boothe Luce. Accuracy In Media sent a letter of protest to *The National Enquirer* when it published an article in April 1977 by

this author on OSWALD'S 201 file. DAVID PHILLIPS, who retired from the CIA and headed the Association of Retired Intelligence Agents, was quoted extensively in this letter. Claire Boothe Luce was also a member of the Board of Directors of the Association of Retired Intelligence Agents. Victor Lasky died of cancer on February 22, 1990. He was 72. [FBI 64-44828. 8.18.64; *Wash. Evening Star* 12.19.59; FBI 64-44828 File on MARTINO; *New York Journal American* 12.28.63; Nathan Weyl *Red Star Over Cuba* Devin Adair 1960 NY; MARTINO *I Was Castro's Prisoner* Devon Adair 1963; WCD 662; *Wash. Post* 2.23.90]

WILLIAM PAWLEY



Millionaire William Pawley (SF 078 435) was part of OPERATION Red Cross. Pawley was born in Florence, South Carolina, in 1896. From 1928 to 1943 he was president of the National Aviation Company of Havana, which he later sold to Pan American Airlines. He became President of the China National Aviation Corporation in 1933, and in 1934 organized, and became President of the Central Aircraft Manufacturing Company, which pioneered in the field of aircraft construction in China. In 1940 he organized, recruited and maintained the American Volunteer Group (Flying Tigers) for the Chinese Air Force. The Flying Tigers were a volunteer group of American pilots who fought for General Chiang Kai-shek before becoming part of the regular U.S. Army. HEMMING called the Flying Tigers "America's first clandestine endeavor. They were only recently given veterans status. They were considered mercenaries." After the war, Pawley purchased the Havana Bus System. William Pawley was appointed Ambassador to Peru (1945) and Ambassador to Brazil (1946), then served as Special Assistant to the Secretary of State. In 1951 he became the Special Representative of the Secretary of Defense. He was an outside advisor to the State Department during the planning of PB SUCCESS. In May 1954 the FBI investigated William Pawley. The CIA asked the FBI to send the White House copies of its investigation because William Pawley was part of the Doolittle Committee. Sheffield Edwards, Director of Security, generated this report on July 13, 1954:

1. Forwarded herewith are the Security Office files concerning the captioned individual William Douglas Pawley.
2. In January 1952, the Subject was approved by this office as a potential source of foreign intelligence information to be given information classified up to and including Secret provided discretion were exercised in his development as a source. At that time National Agency name checks were conducted which disclosed no unfavorable information regarding the Subject's loyalty, although some allegations were disclosed regarding his honesty. The Subject's investigative file at the State Department was not available for review at that time.

3. In July 1952 a covert security clearance was requested for Subject's use under (deleted) ROBALO which request was then canceled on December 30, 1952. At that time the Subject's State Department Security File was made available and contained derogatory information alleging black market activities, income tax difficulties, possible misuse of lend lease material, and questionable money transactions. It was also shown the Subject's wife had written the President of the United States questioning the legality of Subject's Cuban divorce from her, after which he married his secretary.

4. In March 1953, the Subject's Treasury Department file was reviewed and reflected the Subject was investigated for income tax evasion for the years 1934 to 1944 and found to have been a non-resident citizen during that period and not guilty of tax evasion. The Secret Service had conducted an investigation of Subject's first wife, following her letter of complaint to the President, and found her sane, although suffering from severe mental strain. Considerable derogatory information was contained in this file relative to Subject's business reputation and ethics." [CIA Sheffield Edward to D/CI 7.13.54]

On December 9, 1958, William Pawley went to Cuba as Washington's secret emissary, in an unsuccessful attempt to persuade Batista to establish a junta, relinquish his power, and leave Cuba altogether. This would have forced Fidel Castro into the political arena as a Presidential candidate. William Pawley became the unofficial spokesman for the old-line Cuban conservatives. He had the ear of Vice President NIXON, and spoke often with Allen Dulles. In October 1959, with his consent, the CIA installed a recording device in William Pawley's Miami office due to his connection with the Director of GOLIATH:

Headquarters Field Office is requested to dispatch an agent to Miami, Florida, so as to arrive during the afternoon or early evening of October 6, 1959, for the purpose (deleted) in certain matters of interest to GOLIATH. Upon the arrival of your agent at Miami, he should contact Mr. Bernard E. Reichhardt a staff employee of GOLIATH who shares the office with an open GOLIATH representative, Coral Gables, Florida. Reichhardt will make all the necessary arrangements for your representative to gain access to Subject's office over the weekend of October 16, 1959 to October 18, 1959. It should be noted that this is being done with the full consent and approval of the Subject. The necessary equipment to be used in this assignment will be made available to your representative.

On October 14, 1959, Pawley was granted a POA. In 1960 Allen Dulles and General Robert E. Cushman, Jr., NIXON'S Executive Assistant for National Security Affairs, met with William Pawley in Miami. They discussed a scheme to print up Cuban bonds to jar the Castro economy. [Wyden *Bay Of Pigs* p29]

HUNT wrote that William Pawley and CIA Western Hemisphere Chief J.C. King spent long hours talking with Cuban exiles who, because of their ties to Batista, were out of favor with the Kennedy Administration. HUNT described them as Cubans who were "dead but did not know it." [HUNT *Day* p29] On November 18, 1960, the CIA reported:

For PA: You should be aware and somewhat interested in the fact that Pawley has established a new (and according to him productive) channel to President Elect Kennedy through George Smathers. According to Pawley, Smathers conversations with Kennedy have led QDDALE now to take the position that he should not go along with the DOS and have the dictator step down. It appears that Mr. Kennedy may take a considerably more conservative position than many people in the Department and 'fun house.' Jacob D. Esterline C/WH4

William Pawley was a supporter of the Cuban Revolutionary Front. During his *HUNT v. WEBERMAN* deposition, BARKER stated: "Pawley was involved with the Cuban Revolutionary Front. Indirectly, William Pawley, at that time, helped Cubans. He was very active in the beginning, remembering as a matter of fact, the people who later came in, they were people he had organized."

OPERATION RED CROSS

In 1964 MARTINO told the FBI that during the spring and summer of 1963 he

...personally led a mission which infiltrated Cuba and returned to Florida...he said the purpose of the mission was to bring Russians out..." Robert K. Brown asserted a group of anti-Castro Cubans and Americans planned to spirit two Soviet colonels out of Cuba, to testify that Soviet offensive missiles were still on Cuban soil. Robert K. Brown wrote about this operation in *Soldier-of-Fortune* magazine: "Five months before he was shot to death in Dallas, a group of conspirators attempted to destroy John F. Kennedy by political means. The group, which included officials of Time Inc., William Pawley, disgruntled CIA agents and anti-Castro Cubans, proposed to spirit two Russian colonels out of Cuba to testify that Soviet ballistic missiles were still based on Cuban soil. Their testimony, if true and if it could be proved, would have meant the end of John Kennedy's political career, for it would have shown that the Cuban Missile Crisis had ended, not in a qualified U.S. victory, but in a monumental bungle eclipsing the Bay of Pigs disaster.

The leader of Operation Red Cross was "Colonel Alberto Bayo." The *Soldier-of-Fortune* article continued:

HEMMING first met "Colonel Alberto Bayo" (Eduardo Perez Gonzalez) in early 1960. He and Howard Kenneth Davis introduced Bayo to Johnny Abbes who had lost his lucrative job upon Trujillo's death, and was plotting

with a group of Haitian exiles to put together one of their periodic attempts to overthrow Duvalier. Realizing that the Haitians involved were short on military training, not to mention combat experience, Abbes was looking for some kind of commando group to bolster the eager but amateur Haitians. Bayo met with Abbes several times and Abbes was impressed. HEMMING related: 'In fact the two of them signed a formal agreement in Abbes living room that stated in return for helping overthrow Duvalier, the new Haitian regime would grant the Cubans bases from which they could operate against Castro.'

HEMMING named JOHN MARTINO, William Pawley, Joe Garman, FRANK STURGIS, Jerry Buchanan and Howard K. Davis as plotters. After MARTINO'S death in the late 1970's, Gaeton Fonzi found the telephone number of Howard K. Davis in his address book. Howard K. Davis was asked about this: "JOHN MARTINO and I got to be pretty good friends. The CIA tried to recruit him. He told them to stuff it, he wouldn't have anything to do with them because he didn't trust...Maybe he didn't have confidence in the people he was in touch with in Cuba." Fonzi also found a letter from Robert K. Brown addressed to MARTINO. In *The Fish Is Red*, Warren Hinckle and William Turner reported that Howard K. Davis contacted New York financier Theodore Rascoosin, who was well connected with the White House. A week later Rascoosin came to Miami and told Davis there was a high level interest in bringing out the Russian defectors. A week later Rascoosin called Davis and informed him that his contacts in Washington could not locate any reports about Russian defectors in Cuba. Hinckle and Turner reported that Howard K. Davis organized meetings to effectuate this operation in the offices of Bill Boggs, the editor of the *Miami News*. They reported that Rascoosin was there, as was Hal Hendrix, Jay Mallin and a cross section of Cuban leaders. Marita Lorenz testified that STURGIS and MARTINO were good friends; when STURGIS was questioned about MARTINO, he said: "I met him."

MARTINO had Nathaniel Weyl contact Senate Internal Security Subcommittee investigator James Sourwine. James Sourwine contacted William Pawley, who contacted MARTINO. On May 22, 1963, William Pawley discussed the legality of OPERATION CRYPT with the JMWAVE Station Chief, Ted Shackley:

2. Pawley stated that he had been approached on April 16, 1963, by Mr. Jay Sourwine of the Senate Internal Security Committee, who had asked that Pawley participate in an operation which was designed to bring several Soviet military defectors into the United States. Mr. Sourwine indicated that the main reason behind his involvement in this operation was his desire to obtain the testimony of the Soviets before the Senate Internal Security Committee as soon after their arrival in the United States as possible. In view of this objective, Mr. Sourwine was prepared to give Pawley several blank subpoenas from the Senate Internal Security Committee, which could be filled out by Pawley and served on the defectors as soon as they came within the United States three mile limit. Pawley claims that he told Mr. Sourwine that he would be interested in

helping in the defection operation, as he thought that the surfacing of Soviet military defectors from Cuba in the United States before an open public forum would contribute to the national security of the United States. Armed with this commitment from Pawley, Mr. Sourwine indicated that he would arrange for the author, Nathaniel Weyl, to visit Pawley within the next few days in order to discuss the operation in detail. Mr. Weyl subsequently contacted Pawley on April 17, 1963, and stated that he and his unidentified associates had an opportunity to bring four Soviet military defectors to the United States. Mr. Weyl described the Soviet defectors as being a captain and three lieutenants from a Soviet SAM site. It was Mr. Weyl's contention that these Soviets had pictures of underground missile storage sites in Cuba. Pawley indicated that he would be glad to participate in this operation and would put the full facilities of his organization at the disposal of the operation. Armed with this response, Mr. Weyl suggested that Pawley contact JOHN MARTINO of Alton Road, Florida, for further details of the operation. At this point Pawley stated that he was becoming quickly immersed in a complex operation. As a result Pawley decided to call COS in order to discuss the operation with a CIA representative. Pawley then asked COS's advice as to how the Soviet defectors could be brought into the United States and turned over to the Senate Internal Security Committee...The point was made that...facilitating the 'black' entry of aliens into the United States would put Pawley in violation of existing U.S. laws. COS ventured the opinion that Pawley could not obtain immunity from prosecution for the violation of these laws through any intercession on the part of the Senate Internal Security Committee. At this point Pawley stated it was obvious that his only course of action was to cooperate fully with the COS as CIA's official representative.

3. Once Pawley reached the decision that he had no alternative except to cooperate with the CIA he asked if COS could make a commitment to the effect that once the Soviets were brought into the U.S. they would be turned over to the Internal Security Committee within 36 hours. COS stated he was not in a position to make this kind of commitment on CIA's behalf. Pawley then suggested that he call Mr. Sourwine and indicate that while Pawley was prepared to participate in the operation he had ascertained that the only way to legally bring the defectors into the United States under secure conditions was to cooperate with the CIA. Pawley then indicated that if Mr. Sourwine would agree to cooperate with the CIA then Pawley would continue to pursue the operation. If Mr. Sourwine would not agree to cooperate with the CIA Pawley would withdraw from the venture.

4. After obtaining Mr. Sourwine's permission to cooperate with the CIA, Pawley asked how he should proceed with the implementation of the operation. COS suggested that the best way of handling the operation

would be for COS to outline the information currently at hand to his Headquarters. Once this was done Pawley would probably be well-advised to personally contact officer or D/DCI in order to obtain firm commitments relative to the period of time which would elapse between the Soviets entry into the U.S. and their referral to the Internal Security Committee. Pawley thought this over for several minutes and then stated that he would prefer to contact D/CI directly and not have any record of this transaction in normal CIA cable channels.

5. Once it was clear that Pawley could not reach D/DCI by telephone, COS attempted to press for additional details relative to the defection operation. In this connection, COS asked what Pawley knew about JOHN MARTINO. Pawley stated that he knew nothing about him but was under the impression that MARTINO was in some way involved in acting as the middleman between the Cuban underground in Cuba and Weyl, who was the U.S. front man for the transaction. COS then suggested that Pawley contact MARTINO and obtain all of the available information on the operation from MARTINO. In this connection COS stated that MARTINO was known to the CIA and that available information indicated that MARTINO had spent some time in Cuban prisons and could at best be described as an unsavory character. In this same context COS pointed out that MARTINO had previously claimed to have leads, but none of these had ever been substantiated once they were put to the test of producing results. Pawley then agreed to contact MARTINO.

6. On April 18, 1963, Pawley contacted COS by telephone and stated that he had just finished a meeting with MARTINO. Pawley stated that he was impressed with COS's accurate characterization of MARTINO, i.e. he was an unsavory lowlife. Pawley then went on to say that as things now stood MARTINO claimed that the three Soviets could be delivered to a point three miles off Mangrove Key, which was located north of Grand Bahama. MARTINO indicated that the four Soviets had been AWOL for some time and they were currently in hiding in Oriente Province. MARTINO stated that two men from the Cuban underground would bring the defectors to the Mangrove Key area. MARTINO indicated that he had a secure means of communications with Cuba, but he would not identify this system. MARTINO did claim that it would take about a week or ten days for the exfiltration to be completed.

9. In a telephone conversation with COS on April 19, 1963, Pawley stated he had received a telephone call from Mr. Weyl. In this conversation Pawley advised Mr. Weyl of Pawley's discussions with Sourwine and the TODHUNTER D/DCI. Initially, this infuriated Mr. Weyl as he claimed that he did not want to cooperate with KUBARK and, as this was his operation, he was incensed that Sourwine had made a decision on this operation without consulting Weyl. After discussing the relative merits of the case for

some time, Pawley claims he convinced Weyl the operation was now on a sound footing and there was no alternative but to cooperate with the KUBARK. Weyl apparently ultimately accepted this position and promised to keep Pawley informed on all developments in the operation. Pawley in return, advised REUTEMAN that he would keep COA informed on all developments. Andrew K. Reutman Chief of Station. JM WAVE

MARTINO was unable to supply the names of the defectors, nor had the CIA received reports of desertions by Soviets within Cuba. In 1976 William Pawley recalled his role in OPERATION RED CROSS:

Through the CIA, I arranged to bring my boat to Sunset Island without having to go through Customs or Immigration should we be successful in bringing out the defectors...CIA could not do anything directly. They did supply three good men, an armaments expert, a navigator and a radio operator. I was in constant touch with the Miami CIA office. In June 1963, at about 6:00 p.m., the team took off on a flying boat I had chartered, to a tiny uninhabited island that was a rendezvous point with my yacht, *The Flying Tiger*, which dropped them off ten miles off the coast of Cuba where they boarded a smaller CIA-supplied landing craft and headed for the 'sugar cane curtain.'" The CIA reported: "Pawley's 65 foot yacht *Flying Tiger* will depart Miami at 6:00 p.m. on June 5, 1963. Aboard yacht will be Pawley's Captain Luis Paez Guerra who Cuban national but long time trusted employee. CIA will have Irving G. Cadick (Staff Employee) alias William Rutherford and Oliver E. Forston (Staff Employee) alias Maximo De Cordoba on board Pawley yacht. This yacht due to arrive Hogsty reef 6:00 a.m. on June 8, 1963. Yacht will anchor reef area.

CIA vessel Leda [a heavily armed 140 foot minesweeper] with intermediate craft aboard which furnished by Perez will arrive Hogsty reef 4:00 a.m. on June 8, 1963. Cuban craft which 21 foot Chris Craft will be anchored one quarter mile east northwest cay light Hogsty reef. Craft will be loaded with arms and exfil/infil equipment, water, etc. Cubans will not know Leda carried their craft Hogsty reef but will believe it towed there by Pawley yacht. Once craft anchored Leda withdraws and surveils Hogsty reef with radar to insure no other vessel picks up craft. Leda will radar watch Pawley yacht come into Hogsty reef at 6:00 a.m. Thus as of 6:00 a.m. June 8, 1963, Pawley yacht and Cuban craft will be Hogsty reef.

CIA PBY, under dry lease to Pawley, will arrive Hogsty Reef at 6:30 a.m. June 8, 1963 and land in protected area. PBY will contain Pawley, MARTINO, Spencer from *Life*, Staff Employee alias William Rutherford Staff Employee alias Maximo De Cordoba and eight Cubans. Party will be transferred by RB-12 from PBY to Pawley yacht. Entire party will board Pawley yacht, take Cuban craft in tow, and head for launch point. PBY leaves area. Pawley yacht, surveilled by Leda Radar at ten mile distance,

goes from reef to launch point which 20 miles off Cuba in commercial sea lanes. Here Cubans loaded into their craft. Once they in the craft they pass ammo in boxes and while being covered by arms on Pawley yacht Cubans are then cut loose at 10:00 p.m. June 8, 1963, for trip to Cuba...While above is skeleton presentation will assure headquarters all known safe guards have been taken minimize possibilities any type flap, compromise, hijacking etc. CIA involvement, while extensive, is not visible per se and fits into pattern those assets which Pawley able to acquire due his wealth, and or contacts. Pawley has played tough game with Cubans and indicated that while he desires to help, he will not risk his life, the lives of his employees, or loss of his property.

The men of OPERATION RED CROSS were never heard from again. The CIA attempted to find out what had happened to them by questioning their wives. The CIA reported:

On September 21, 1963, JOHN MARTINO contacted Staff Employee in order to report that MARTINO had received a letter from a Victor Garcia who was employed at Cuba. The Garcia letter was dated August 28, 1963, and it stated that Eduarda Perez, aka Bayo, and his men had recently caused the death of a number of militiamen and some Russian officers in a fire-fight which took place at Mayari in Oriente Province. (Field Comment: JMWAVE has no information which would confirm such a firefight). According to the Garcia letter, Perez lost two men in this firefight... After the action, Perez retreated to the Moa area of Oriente. The Garcia letter also stated that Perez was awaiting reinforcements and he expected that these reinforcements would be brought to him in Cuba by Angel Luis Castillo Cabrera. MARTINO asked employee if his organization would infiltrate Castillo and his men if MARTINO determined they were ready to go to Cuba to help Perez. Employee told MARTINO that he doubted he could obtain any help for the infiltration of additional people into Cuba. MARTINO then stated that Victor Garcia had originally written his letter to one Andre Venegas, who was residing in Miami. This Venegas wanted to infiltrate into Cuba, and he passed the letter to Castillo who passed the letter to MARTINO. Once MARTINO determined that the employee was not interested in facilitating the infiltration or additional men into Cuba to aid Perez, MARTINO broke off the conversation with employee. The information obtained from MARTINO, though not hard intelligence, does indicate that if a letter from Garcia to Venegas is bona fide, and not a fabrication prepared by MARTINO, then there was an indication the Perez was still alive and active in Cuba as of August 23, 1963...Traces: Angel Luis Castillo Cabrera, ACSI Source #670, DPOB October 2, 1924, Santiago de Cuba, Oriente Province. Under Angel Luis Castillo UFGA-2279 September 27, 1961; (Deleted as of 2010) 5807, September 18, 1962; WAVE-2592 September 18, 1962; Agent Report September 9, 1961, states Subject ex-Rebel Army Lieutenant. Witting

informant of Agent. Report, December 19, 1962, states Subject fought clandestinely in Santiago de Cuba during Batista regime, joined 26th of July Movement, advanced and was a lieutenant under order of Com. Hubert Matos. Has been on Cuba since 1961. Has left and entered Cuba several times. Has complete confidence of Agent RED CROSS Report AA-1402, February 1, 1963, states he among first leaders of Cuban National Junta. Has been in Miami since January 15, 1963. RED CROSS report DD-368, August 26, 1963, states that according to Mr. Venegas, Subject was the person who put Perez (head of the group of Cuban exiles who left Miami for Cuba on a clandestine operation) in contact with JOHN MARTINO, the man who helped them. When Subject was a rebel officer in Cuba, he gave very good treatment to MARTINO when the latter was in prison. Subject disappeared from Miami and Venegas claims that he had gone to Cuba through the same via as Perez and his men.

Andres Venegas, JMWAVE Personality File, A 12 143 273, DPOB December 25, 1923, Cuba, Occupation: Mechanic. Subject was stowaway on SS *Transcaribbean* from Cuba to Charleston, South Carolina. Supplied information regarding Communists worked at Cuba. Agent Memo May 3, 1962, recommended Subject for infiltration in region of Montanosa of Oriente Province. [CIA FOIA 18458, 18456, 18462, 18355, 18348]

The CIA could not verify any of MARTINO'S information and concluded the Soviet defector story was a fake:

Comment: A review of the information above leads to the conclusion that in the period June 1963 to January 1964, JMWAVE has not obtained any hard information on the current status of those individuals who infiltrated into Cuba on Operation RED CROSS. This review does reveal, however, that the circumstantial evidence does indicate that these infiltrees are still operating in Oriente in the Sagua de Tanamo area. This conclusion is based primary on the fact that none of the infiltrees have returned to Miami and we have not received any information from any reporting sources which would indicate that the infiltrees have been captured, killed or imprisoned. As a result of this negative reporting, JMWAVE can only conclude that the analysis which was previously reported in Reference A was correct i.e. the individuals who participated in Operation RED CROSS did not have any Soviet contacts but they developed a story about notional Soviet contacts in order to develop an operational proposal which was designed to obtain for them transportation, arms and infiltration into Cuba via the good offices of Pawley." [CIA FOIA 18462 To Chief, Special Affairs Staff, from COS JMWAVE]

Robert K. Brown told this researcher: "This might have just been ploy to get the CIA to transport MARTINO to Cuba so he could do his own Rambo type operation."

On July 25, 1963, the CIA reported on Pawley's activities with JMWAVE.

1. As a result of the initial meeting between Pawley and COS [Ted Shackely] a relationship has developed in which Pawley as a well-informed businessman with excellent connections in the Miami community has been used as a special contact for the development of certain background data, operational intelligence, and the conduct of operational support tasks. In the period August 28, 1962 to July 25, 1963, Pawley has shown himself to be a discreet loyal American who is interested in helping his country solve those problems which it faces in the Western Hemisphere...

2. Operational Support. On occasion, it has been possible to use Pawley's background knowledge on Cuba as a reference point for the acquisition of operational intelligence and or/personality assessments. In addition, Pawley has, in some instances, been used to carry out operational support tasks for JMWAVE. These tasks are recorded in the comments which follow:

c. Crypt Cargo. After the Crypt corporation was established and in the initial period when JMWAVE was attempting to build a solid (deleted) cover for the Crypt Pawley was instrumental in obtaining (deleted) cargo for the Crypt (deleted) METHODS. (deleted)

3. OPERATION RED CROSS: On April 18, 1963, Pawley started a series of discussions with COS which ultimately led to the mounting of Operation RED CROSS. This operation is described in detail in WAVE 9342, dated June 5, 1963. In summary, this operation involved the infiltration into the Northern Coast of Oriente of ten Cuban exiles who claimed that they could go into Cuba and exfiltrate four Soviet Officers who were knowledgeable of Soviet missile activities in Oriente. This operation involved an odd assortment of bedfellows, such as Mr. Jay Sourwine of the Senate Internal Security Committee, Nathaniel Weyl, author, JOHN MARTINO, small time gangster, *Life Magazine* and Pawley. Operation RED CROSS was launched on June 9, 1963, with a large amount of assistance from JMWAVE. The infiltrates did not return from the infiltration operation as scheduled on June 10, 1963, June 11, 1963, or June 12, 1963. Subsequent developments revealed that the ten-man team which was infiltrated was part of the invasion force which the rump Cuban Revolutionary Council announced on June 20, 1963 that they had infiltrated into Cuba. It would appear, in retrospect, that the ten Cubans who went into Cuba on Operation RED CROSS did not have any Soviet contacts, but they dreamed those contacts up in order to find an angel who would facilitate their infiltration into Cuba. Their plan worked and they did find an angel i.e. Pawley, *Life Magazine*, Sourwine and a firm helping hand from the CIA. Despite this, Operation RED CROSS has to be viewed

as a long shot target of opportunity which neither JMWAVE nor the CIA could refuse to pursue because, had there been an exfiltration of four Soviets, we would have had a veritable gold mine of current intelligence on Cuba. JMWAVE's analysis of Operation RED CROSS is contained in WAVE 0438, dated June 28, 1963.

5. Pawley's PW Efforts: Pawley is not in agreement with the Administration of President Kennedy on matters affecting the U.S. position relative to Cuba and the Caribbean. As a result, Pawley occasionally engages in propaganda activities of his own which are designed to bring the Cuban issue and Pawley's disagreement with President Kennedy's Administration to the attention of the U.S. public. [CIA 18460]

MARTINO made up the story about the Russian Generals who wanted to defect and told the story to Nathaniel Weyl. Weyl told the story to CIA informant Hede Massing and Massing told the CIA, which passed her report to the FBI. This gave the story a degree of authenticity within the government. MARTINO had Weyl contact Sourwine with the story. Weyl contacted Sourwine and told him that MARTINO was the source of this story. Sourwine contacted Pawley and referred him to MARTINO. Pawley contacted Ted Shackley of the CIA. Operation RED CROSS was a plan to get the CIA to infiltrate a commando team into Cuba despite the reluctance of the Kennedy Administration to have the CIA violate the territorial integrity of Cuba.

JOHN MARTINO AND SANTO TRAFFICANTE

Loran Hall told the HSCA that in 1963 HEMMING had introduced him to MARTINO:

We went over to JOHN MARTINO'S house and he took us to a beach hotel. We went up to the hotel room and in the hotel room was Sam Giancana, Johnny Rosselli and TRAFFICANTE.

HEMMING 1994:

Never happened. His big plan was to see TRAFFICANTE in Tampa and remind him of the favors he did him while he was in jail. That type of meeting went down in 1961, after the Bay of Pigs.

MARTINO appeared on Allen Courtney's radio show. HEMMING told this researcher:

MARTINO had a pipeline directly to very important people. I spent a lot of time with him, I practically lived in his house. I know his kids, his son and daughter. When I talked to him I felt like I was talking to George Raft. He looked like him. In 1972 he was in Guatemala, he had a death squad thing going there, attempted assassination on President Pepe Figueres of Costa Rica. I worked with him up until 1974, handling some rice deals in Latin America.

HEMMING elaborated on the plot against President Figueres, which was known as OPERATION CACTUS:

Figueres had allowed the Soviets to open an embassy in San Jose. He entered into trade agreements with them. His previous followers wanted him hit.

CARLOS MARCELLO



CARLOS MARCELLO (Calogero Minaeure) was born on February 6, 1910, at Tunis, Africa, of Sicilian parentage. He died on March 3, 1993. He entered New Orleans in 1910 before his first birthday. The father of CARLOS MARCELLO opened a dry goods store and prospered until he killed an alleged burglar. The Minaeures fled and started over in another part of the city under the name of MARCELLO. On May 28, 1930, CARLOS MARCELLO was arrested for assault and robbery. He was sentenced to serve nine to 14 years in Louisiana State Prison. While he was in prison CARLOS MARCELLO'S family developed close ties with the New Orleans mafia headed by Sam "Silver Dollar" Corolla and his capo, Frank Todaro. As a result, CARLOS MARCELLO was paroled in

1935, and on July 25, 1935, he was granted a pardon by Louisiana Governor O.K. Allen. O.K. Allen was controlled by Senator Huey Long, who met with Meyer Lansky and New York City crime boss Frank Costello on a frequent basis at this time. Although CARLOS MARCELLO served nearly five years in prison neither his crime nor his incarcerations appeared on CARLOS MARCELLO'S record. That year MARCELLO started a friendship with the Gretna, Louisiana, Town Marshal. In 1938 CARLOS MARCELLO served a year in jail for possession of 23 pounds of marijuana. Upon his release, CARLOS MARCELLO married the daughter of Frank Todaro and became a part of "the family" that serviced slot machines for the syndicate. During World War II CARLOS MARCELLO was involved in black marketeering and was also a principal suspect in several gangland slayings. The rise of CARLOS MARCELLO from soldier to capo came in 1947 when Frank Costello, Meyer Lansky and Frank Carolla appointed CARLOS MARCELLO overseer of their gambling interests. CARLOS MARCELLO had at least 5,000 slot machines in operation. CARLOS MARCELLO got the Sheriff of Jefferson Parish to allow him to open the Beverly Club, a plush casino and nightclub. The Beverly Club netted \$600,000 per year. In 1949 he went into business with Meyer Lansky and Frank Costello. The Justice Department attempted to deport CARLOS MARCELLO in December 1952. The Department of Justice became aware that MARCELLO'S birth records in Guatemala had been forged. MARCELLO had been afraid of being deported to far-off Italy, so in order to "prove" that he was not Italian, MARCELLO had a henchman go to Guatemala and enter his name in a church registry

book in antique ink. Based on this entry, the Guatemalan Government was bribed into issuing a birth certificate for him.

DEPORTATION

On December 27, 1960, the United States Attorney General Designate, Robert F. Kennedy, announced he had selected two priority candidates in his war on organized crime: James HOFFA and CARLOS MARCELLO. On April 4, 1961, CARLOS MARCELLO was virtually kidnapped by two Immigration and Naturalization Service agents, placed in a car and put aboard a U.S. Border Patrol aircraft. CARLOS MARCELLO was being deported to his "native" Guatemala. CARLOS MARCELLO was entertained by President Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes. But the deportation was short-lived. Public outcry coupled with left-wing unrest forced his cronies in the Guatemalan Government to order him deported to El Salvador. On the night of May 3, 1961, CARLOS MARCELLO was transported to the El Salvador border. The Salvadorians deposited CARLOS MARCELLO, accompanied by one of his attorneys, Mike Maroun, in the wilderness of Honduras. After CARLOS MARCELLO returned from Central America he was arrested and forced to spend several days in a Federal Detention Center before he was released on bond. The United States was faced with the problem that no country wanted CARLOS MARCELLO. After the illegal entry charges were dismissed, CARLOS MARCELLO was indicted for conspiracy to commit fraud by having obtained the fake birth certificate. Despite the damaging testimony of one of CARLOS MARCELLO'S men, who went to Guatemala on his behalf, it only took a New Orleans jury an hour of deliberation before they found MARCELLO not guilty. [Testimony of Aaron M. Kohn - Congressional Record 8.6.70 E7385; *The Mob - Life* 9.67; *New Orleans - Cosa Nostra's Wall Street* - Bill Davidson *Sat. Evening Post*; *Wall St. Journal*; FBI 62-109060-6193 11.22.63; David Leon Chandler, *Brothers in Blood*, E.P. Dutton - NY-1975 - pgs.173-194; HSCA - V9 p69, Report pl69]

EUGENE DE LA PARRA

On November 28, 1963, Eugene R. De la Parra, a horse trainer for VINCENT MARCELLO (one of CARLOS MARCELLO'S brothers) employed part-time at Benny Traegel's Bar, told the FBI in both New Orleans and Philadelphia that:"In March 1963 I was in Benny Traegel's Bar, a horse book on Airline Highway, in New Orleans. Benny Traegel, Norman La Blanc and a bookie called 'The Professor' were looking at an ad in a detective magazine about a foreign-made rifle which sold for \$12.98. I heard Traegel remark: 'This would be a nice rifle to buy to get the President. There is a price on the son-of-a-bitch's head. Somebody will kill that nigger-lover when he comes down South!' This guy, Benny Traegel, he's a close friend of VINNIE MARCELLO, MARCELLO owns his book - VINCENT MARCELLO, the racketeer."Eugene Dela Parra also said that VINCENT MARCELLO owned a nightclub in Dallas (the Egyptian Lounge) and flew there by private plane on many occasions.

Eugene Dela Parra claimed he reported this incident to Special Agent Reed Jensen in March 1963, when he was in contact with the FBI regarding "Area Gambling Activities."

The Bureau noted that while Eugene Dela Parra was in New Orleans, he "was in contact with S.A.s Reed Jensen, Brogan, and Prosperity regarding area gambling activities. Eugene Dela Parra had provided reliable information in the past..." No action was taken to investigate this threat on the President of the United States; nor was the Secret Service alerted.

S.A. Reed Jensen interviewed Norman LeBlanc on November 29, 1963, in New Orleans: "He was advised of the Agent's identity, that he was not required to submit to the interview, and that anything he might say could be used against him in a court of law, and that he could first consult an attorney. No threats, rewards, promises or other inducements were made to Traegel in connection with this interview." Norman LeBlanc told S.A. Reed Jensen the incident described by Eugene Dela Parra never occurred and that "when we heard the news on November 22, at Traegal's book, we were all upset." Benny Traegel assured S.A. Jensen " that although he did not like President Kennedy as a President, he has never been associated with any organization of a political nature that had as a specific purpose 'fighting' the Civil Rights Program of the current Administration. He stated he would never stoop to violence of any kind against anyone, and he has never been associated with anyone to his knowledge who advocates violence to promote their aims and purposes. He says he considers himself a patriotic American and he is appalled at anyone who would kill a United States Government official, particularly a United States President." On November 30, 1963, S.A. Reed Jensen closed the Eugene Dela Parra file because: "The records of the New Orleans Office contain no information that Traegel, Le Blanc or a VINCENT JOSEPH MARCELLO have been involved in any hate group activity."

Eugene Dela Parra came forward with more information on February 23, 1967. He told the FBI that around "June 1963, he was working for Benny Traegel, at Benny Traegel's Bar in New Orleans. On or about June 22, 1963, TONY MARCELLO came into the premises to service the pinball machine. Eugene Dela Parra advised that TONY MARCELLO is the brother of VINCENT MARCELLO, who owns motels in New Orleans. VINCENT MARCELLO had another brother who is a part time gambler in New Orleans [CARLOS MARCELLO]. MARCELLO stated to Benny Traegel that the word is out to get the Kennedy family." Eugene Dela Parra added that Benny Traegel "knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD very well."

The FBI dismissed the charges of Eugene Dela Para as the delusions of an ex-Marine who "suffered nervous breakdown during World II [sic] and is currently receiving 70% disability." What was omitted by the FBI was that Eugene Dela Parra "explained he was now well. The interviewing agent described Eugene Dela Parra as generally rational during the interview. During the conversation many minor points were asked of Dela Parra and in each instance he replied in the same way he originally stated." [FBI 62-109060-725; FBI LHM Newark, NJ 2.27.67; 62-109060-4536, 569, 4134; DL100-10481 Cover page; 105-82555-981; DL 89-43 JTK; mvs pp288-293; LHM Phil., PA 11.29.63] The FBI: "Further, investigation of this matter at New Orleans as of November 30, 1963, had developed no information that the three aforementioned individuals have ever been associated with LEE HARVEY OSWALD..." Eugene Dela Parra embellished his story by

making Benny Traegel an associate of OSWALD, however, other FBI informants around the MARCELLO family reported hearing similar remarks.

EDWIN BECKER

Edwin Becker (born 1922 California) was a licensed private investigator from Los Angeles. His early years of employment included publicity work for several San Francisco nightclubs and subsequently writing a column for two California newspapers. In 1955 Edwin Becker became a public relations man for the Riviera Hotel and Casino in Las Vegas, working closely with Gus Greenbaum, the manager of the Riviera and well known gambling figure who was the victim of a much publicized underworld killing in 1957. In 1959 Edwin Becker became involved with two men who were "running a con deal involving Laundromats and stolen credit cards." One of these men was an associate of Los Angeles mob boss Joe Sica. During the early 1960's, Edwin Becker did investigative work in Los Angeles for Julian Blodgett, a former FBI agent and former chief investigator for the District Attorney of Los Angeles County. The FBI reported that on November 5, 1962, Julian Blodgett advised that he had ascertained that Edwin Becker was unreliable and had been lying to him and discontinued his services. "As the Bureau is aware, information was received from (deleted) in November, 1962, that Becker claimed FBI connections..." According to Edwin Becker, in September 1963, he was hired by an oil service company that had been swindled by Billie Sol Estes. An FBI report on the Billie Sol Estes case noted that on September 18, 1962, Edwin Becker met with another private investigator in Brownswood, Texas. On September 21, 1962, both men traveled to Shreveport, Louisiana. There Edwin Becker met with Carlo Roppolo, an oil geologist. The New Orleans Crime Commission identified the mother of Carlo Roppolo, Lillian Roppolo, as an associate of CARLOS MARCELLO. Aaron Kohn noted the reported relationship between the two families and stated that Lillian Roppolo "was considered to be some thing of a courier for CARLOS MARCELLO." Another New Orleans Crime Commission report indicated Lillian Roppolo may have been one of CARLOS MARCELLO'S mistresses. During his appearance before the HSCA CARLOS MARCELLO admitted knowing the Roppolos. Carlo Roppolo set up a meeting between Edwin Becker and CARLOS MARCELLO. Edwin Becker told the HSCA that he had met with CARLOS MARCELLO allegedly to seek his financial backing for an oil additive product. Carlo Roppolo, Edwin Becker and CARLOS MARCELLO met four times during the next four months.

At their second meeting on September 11, 1962, in a farmhouse at Churchill Farms, the 3,000 acre plantation owned by CARLOS MARCELLO, Edwin Becker said the subject of the Kennedy Administration was discussed. Edwin Becker told the HSCA that CARLOS MARCELLO was very angry and had "clearly stated that he was going to arrange to have President Kennedy murdered in some way [and] that his own lieutenants could not be in on the actual hit."

When the name of Robert F. Kennedy came up, CARLOS MARCELLO said: "Take the stone out of my shoe! Don't worry about that little Bobby son of a bitch!" he shouted, "He is going to be taken care of." Later in the conversation CARLOS MARCELLO said

that to rid himself of Robert F. Kennedy he would first have to remove the President. Any killer of the Attorney General would be hunted down by his brother; the death of the President would seal the fate of his Attorney General. CARLOS MARCELLO made a reference to President John Kennedy's being "a dog" and United States Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy "the dog's tail" and had said that "the dog will keep biting you, if you only cut off his tail." Edwin Becker stated that CARLOS MARCELLO theorized out loud that "in order to get Bobby Kennedy they would have to get the President, as they could not kill Bobby because the President would use the Army and Marines to get them."

Edwin Becker told author Ed Reid about this incident in 1967; Ed Reid called the FBI to confirm the story. The Bureau admitted that two of its agents, James E. Ethridge and Lanford L. Blanton, had talked with Edwin Becker, but in November 1962, not September 1963. In early May 1967, senior officials of the FBI learned of Edwin Becker's account of the meeting and of CARLOS MARCELLO'S alleged threat. J. Edgar Hoover stated that because Edwin Becker said the meeting took place in September 1963 and the records of the Los Angeles FBI Office indicated the meeting took place in September 1962, Edwin Becker was "unreliable." Perhaps Edwin Becker was attempting to make his information more important by lying about the date of the incident? Edwin Becker told Ed Reid that he had given the information about the threat to the FBI, as any good citizen would have, in November 1963. When Ed Reid was questioned at his home by FBI agents on May 31, 1967, the agents reported that Ed Reid had told them that Edwin Becker told him the meeting occurred in September 1963. Edwin Becker consistently maintained that the meeting was in September 1963 rather than September 1962. Julian Blodgett told the HSCA that he vaguely remembered Edwin Becker having met with CARLOS MARCELLO in 1962.

The FBI checked its records of this interview and discovered no reference to a threat against President John F. Kennedy in its reports dated November 1962. However, the FBI found that one of its reports dated November 26, 1962, contained the following information about CARLOS MARCELLO: "He (Becker) advised that on two occasions he has accompanied Roppolo to New Orleans, where they met with one CARLOS MARCELLO." The FBI claimed that this was the *only* reference to CARLOS MARCELLO in any of the reports of Edwin Becker.

REGIS KENNEDY

A report by S.A. Regis Kennedy of the New Orleans Office of the FBI concluded that the meeting may very well have taken place since Carlo Roppolo did, in all likelihood, know CARLOS MARCELLO. The document stated that Carlo Roppolo was regarded as "rather shiftless...a problem person" who had little credibility with MARCELLO. The FBI released a document about the interview with Edwin Becker signed by Regis L. Kennedy:

An individual named EDWARD NICHOLAS DECKER, 8613 West Olympic, Los Angeles, a licensed private investigator In the State of

California, was introduced by SNOWDEN to PRUNER on September 41, 1962. Also present was CARLO ROPPOLO, age 27, a graduate geologist of Louisiana State University, residence 515 Egan Street, Shreveport, Louisiana. The meeting was to promote an oil additive known as Mustang, and ROPPOLO expressed an interest in being the Louisiana distributor. ROPPOLO claims he wanted to contact a wealthy and influential uncle in New Orleans, and BECKER and ROPPOLO were supposed to have gone to New Orleans to get this individual, who was subsequently identified as CARLOS MARCELLO. ROPPOLO alleged several days later that his mother is CARLOS MARCELLO's sister. The significance of the activities of SNOWDEN, PRUNER, and BECKER, insofar as the relationship with MARCELLO, is unknown. SNOWDEN is apparently an oil promoter who has numerous promotional interests and has apparently served in both the California State Penitentiary and the Federal Correctional Institution at Terminal Island. In view of the possibility that this information is part of the intrigue involving private investigators connected with the BILSOL case, the information is not being included in the body of the report; however, efforts will be made to determine any possible connections between MARCELLO and CARLO ROPPOLO. [FBI NO 92-36 RLK/mam]

Regis Kennedy claimed that during this interview about the Billie Sol Estes affair, the name of CARLOS MARCELLO was mentioned, but not about a possible Presidential assassination. Regis Kennedy (born October 9, 1908; died July 1978) was the FBI Agent in charge of CARLOS MARCELLO's case from 1957 to 1964, a period when CARLOS MARCELLO enjoyed immunity from Federal prosecution. One of the only complaints lodged against CARLOS MARCELLO during this period of time came from a private individual, who filed a complaint that alleged that CARLOS MARCELLO and Joe Poretto had allowed prostitution to flourish at the Town and Country Motel. Apparently he did this because he had been thrown out of another MARCELLO establishment. [FBI 92-2713-61, 132; NO 92-36 p12; *NO Times-Picayune* 3.17.61] The contents of Regis Kennedy's reports on MARCELLO were withheld. [FBI 92-2713-348 pB-D]

The FBI found out the name of Ed Reid's publisher and tried to convince him to delete the information from Ed Reid's book. The Bureau stated Ed Reid was an "irresponsible newspaperman guilty of dishonest reporting," and began to closely monitor his work. [FBI 62-109060-5589]

In the Fall of 1963, CARLOS MARCELLO was worth \$40 million. [FBI 100-378, 541, 3.28.56; FBI 100-378591-3,5; FBI 109-601-8; FBI 100-378541-10 thru 16; FBI NR 7.31.63 pgs. 17-18, 11.10.64 pgs. 20-21, 5.3.63 pgs. 23-24, 7.14.66, 8.26.65, 10.15.65 pgs. 25-29, 3.13.67 p51; FBI 62-109060-1st NR 5314]

GENE SUMNER

After the assassination of John F. Kennedy, OSWALD was erroneously reported to have received money directly from the MARCELLO crime family on April 22, 1963.

Gene Sumner, (born June 24, 1898; died August 7, 1989), a Darien, Georgia, businessman, told his brother-in-law, Police Lieutenant Johnny Harris of the Midcounty (phonetic) Police Department, that around April 14, 1963, he left Darien, Georgia, and traveled to New Orleans, Louisiana with business acquaintance Ernest Insalmo. In New Orleans, Ernest Insalmo met with some of his associates in the mafia-controlled construction and seafood business (Paul and Salvatore Pizza and Benny Capeana); he then took Gene Sumner to the MARCELLO-owned Town and Country Restaurant, a known hangout for the hoodlum element. Gene Sumner was introduced to the owner of the restaurant, Joseph Albert Poretto, and given a table in the main dining room, where there were only two other couples. Joseph Albert Poretto (born March 21, 1906; died April 1983) was incarcerated in 1951 for refusing to testify before the Kefauver Senate Committee studying organized crime. CARLOS MARCELLO was tried for that same offense. [FBI 62-9-33-411, 73-10184-11, 92-8100-1 1.15.65 - serials 2 and 3 w/h, arrest rec. #1799932] Gene Sumner claimed he then observed a young couple enter the dining room, and sit at a table about two tables away from his. He claimed he observed Joseph Albert Poretto remove a wad of bills from his pocket and pass the money under the table to the man who just entered. A few minutes later, the couple left without ordering any food or drinks. On December 2, 1963, the FBI showed Gene Sumner pictures of OSWALD; he believed OSWALD was the same man he had seen in the Town and Country Restaurant. He described the woman who accompanied OSWALD as a blonde, white, female, 22 to 26 years of age, flashy dresser. FBI S.A. Reed W. Jensen interviewed Joseph Albert Poretto at the Town and Country Restaurant. Joseph Albert Poretto claimed he did not know OSWALD before the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and had never had any dealings with anyone who even slightly resembled OSWALD enough for a mistaken identity. S.A. Reed Jensen then questioned the brother of CARLOS MARCELLO, ANTHONY MARCELLO, the manager of the Town and Country Motel. ANTHONY MARCELLO told S.A. Reed Jensen the same thing Joseph Albert Poretto told him, and allowed him to examine the registration book of the motel. [FBI NO-44-2064 11.27.63, 44-24016-531; WCD 4 p811] The HSCA never questioned Gene Sumner and little background material is available on him. Johnny Harris was contacted in December 1993. He refused comment.

HEMMING did not believe this incident occurred. Neither does this researcher. Passing a wad of bills, in a public place, to a potential presidential assassin is farfetched. Secondly, the FBI had the mob under surveillance and had numerous informants within its ranks. The FBI reported: "NO 1238-PC who is a known associate of JOSEPH and CARLOS MARCELLO, as well as Joseph Poretto and who has been a manager of the Town and Country Restaurant up until October 1963, advised S.A. Reed Jensen on November 27, 1963 that he had never heard of OSWALD or RUBY prior to the Kennedy assassination." [FBI 44-1639-496] If OSWALD popped up in this context, the FBI could not have reconciled it with his background as a defector and Fair Play for Cuba Committee leader. Gene Sumner had a falling out with the mob. He believed his brother-in-law would make sure his identity was kept secret.

JAMES RIDDLE HOFFA



JAMES RIDDLE HOFFA, the son of a coal miner, was born on February 14, 1913. His father died when he was seven and in 1924, the family moved to Detroit. HOFFA left school at fourteen and worked as a department-store stock boy. An active trade unionist, in 1932, he led a strike at Krogers, a Detroit grocery store chain. Once the strawberries began to rot management recognized HOFFA's union. By the age of 37 he was chairman of the Central States Drivers Council in 1940 and two years was elected president of the Michigan Conference of Teamsters. In 1952 HOFFA became vice president of the Teamsters Union under Dave Beck, the president. Allegations were made in 1956 that the leadership of the union was involved in illegal activities. The Select Committee on Labor, that included John F. Kennedy, decided that these charges needed to be investigated. Robert Kennedy, chief counsel of the committee, was instructed to collect information and discovered several financial irregularities. This included taking \$85,119 between 1949 and 1953 from union funds to pay his own personal bill. The investigation also revealed that a Seattle builder had received \$196,516 out of union funds to pay for work done on Beck's home. The investigations were televised and Kennedy's questioning turned him into a national political figure. Beck was eventually imprisoned for five years and HOFFA became the new president of the Teamsters Union. Robert Kennedy now began investigating HOFFA and he was eventually charged with corruption. Kennedy claimed that HOFFA had misappropriated \$9.5 million in union funds and had corruptly done deals with employers. HOFFA's lawyer, Edward Bennett Williams, managed to persuade the jury to find him not guilty. George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, did not agree with the verdict and HOFFA and the Teamsters Union were expelled from the association.

HOFFA was popular with his members and in 1960 was re-elected as president of the Teamsters Union. A long-term supporter of the Republican Party, HOFFA was a generous supplier of funds to Richard Nixon in his presidential struggle with John F. Kennedy. During the campaign, Robert Kennedy sent HOFFA a copy of his book, *The Enemy Within*. Kennedy wrote inside: "To Jimmy. I'm sending you this book so you won't have to use union funds to buy one. Bobby."

After Kennedy's election victory in 1960 he appointed Robert Kennedy as his attorney general. Once in office, Kennedy resumed his investigations into HOFFA's activities. HOFFA was eventually charged with taking money from the union's \$300 Pension Fund.

A former official of the union, E. G. Partin, was in prison facing charges of kidnapping, murder, robbery and rape, agreed to do a deal with the authorities and provide evidence against HOFFA. At the first trial at Nashville in October, 1962, the hung jury voted 7-5 for acquittal. The judge, believing that HOFFA's team was guilty of jury tampering, called a mistrial. At the second trial at Chattanooga in January, 1964, HOFFA was found guilty and sentenced to eight years in prison.

In 1961 reports circulated that HOFFA, Teamsters' union leader, held a \$429,000 mortgage on the home site Nixon originally bought in Beverly Hills. Nixon replied that he understood the mortgage antedated (date assigned to an event or document earlier than the actual date of the event or document) by five years his purchase of the property for \$35,000 which he considered "a great deal." He added sardonically that of \$4,300 it had cost to move his files and household effects from Washington, \$1000 would go to the movers - members of the Teamsters Union "so that gives you a real relation between me and HOFFA." [NYT September 28, 1961]

In August 1960 Senator John F. Kennedy he was "extremely glad that the leadership of the International Longshoremen and housemen's Union and the national Brotherhood of Teamsters was not supporting him for President. On September 22, 1960 Teamster officials disclosed that their president, HOFFA, would begin next week the union's intensive nationwide campaign against Senator John F. Kennedy. HOFFA made a major personal effort to attack Kennedy without explicitly endorsing Nixon. On October 29, 1960 HOFFA said that "the Kennedy people are the most dangerous people who ever tried to get into the White House." During the Kennedy Nixon debates JFK stated, "I am not satisfied when I see men like JIMMY HOFFA, in charge of the largest union in the country, still free." As stated, HOFFA's first conviction came in March, 1964, when he was found guilty of tampering with a jury in Nashville, Tennessee, while standing trial for an earlier charge brought by the Government. In August 1964, he was convicted in United States District Court in Chicago on four counts of defrauding the teamster's pension fund of some \$2 Million. He entered prison on March 7, 1967. Before his conviction on conspiracy and fraud charges in 1967, HOFFA had been on trial in Federal court four times in five years. He was acquitted twice, and one trial ended with a hung jury. On December 23, 1971 Nixon commuted the prison term of HOFFA. HOFFA walked free from the Federal Penitentiary in Lewisburg, Pa., after serving 4 years, 9

months and 16 days of a 13-year term. In 1972 the Teamsters Union switched law firms and was represented by Morin, Dickstein, Shapiro & Galligan, a firm to which

Charles W. Colson, who was a special counsel to the President, was expected to move early the next year. Among those who tried to help HOFFA over the years were John D. Ehrlichman, assistant to the President for domestic affairs, and Murray M. Chotiner, a former Nixon aide. While Nixon was president ranking officials of the Department of Justice turned down a request by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to continue electronic surveillance that had begun to penetrate teamsters' union connections with the Mafia. These were Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst and Assistant Attorney General Henry E. Petersen. On July 30, 1975, HOFFA disappeared when travelling to a meeting with the Detroit gangster, Anthony Giacalone. In 1982 HOFFA was legally declared "presumed dead".

SANTO TRAFFICANTE Jr.



SANTO TRAFFICANTE Sr. managed the rackets in South Florida in the late 1940's and early 1950's, while his son, SANTO TRAFFICANTE Jr. (born November 15, 1914; died March 1987) took over the mob's concessions in Havana. TRAFFICANTE Jr.'s position was manager of the Sans Souci Casino when he was in charge of receiving the syndicate bulk shipments of heroin from Europe. In September 1962 TRAFFICANTE told wealthy Cuban exile Jose M. Alemán "Mark my words, Kennedy will get what is coming to him. He is going to be hit." The FBI: "Jose M. Alemán's father, Jose M. Alemán, Education Minister during the Grau Administration, misappropriated close to 60 million pesos from the public treasury, which he invested or deposited in Miami. After

the death of his father, Subject inherited his father's fortune, as well as his political machinery and shrewdness." Jose Alemán had supplied Fidel Castro with arms in the late 1950's. Soon after Fidel Castro assumed control of Cuba, he ordered the confiscation of Jose Alemán's 50,000 acre estate. When Jose Alemán arrived from Havana in December 1960, he brought with him a list of war material allegedly purchased by Fidel Castro from the Soviets. Jose Alemán was the owner of Miami Stadium. Gaeton Fonzi doubted TRAFFICANTE made this statement in front of Jose Alemán, because Jose Alemán was not trusted by the mob. When Jose Alemán testified before the HSCA he said TRAFFICANTE meant President John F. Kennedy would be hit with votes.

Mr. Cornwall: How did you meet SANTO TRAFFICANTE?

Mr. Aleman: Mr. George Nobregas came to me after we had some other conversations with some other individuals and there were American businessmen, and those American businessmen had lost a lot of property in Cuba, then he came to me and he said SANTOS wants to meet you. I some way refused because I had to testify against SANTOS' people in 1960.

Mr. Cornwell: Who were those associates?

Mr. Aleman: Sammy Mannarino and Norman Rothman.

Mr. Cornwell: Do you have any knowledge of how it was that Nobregas came to know SANTO TRAFFICANTE prior to that time?

Mr. Aleman: The possibility that while we were smuggling arms in the 1950's they had all the connections with other mafia people and they came about to maybe he was connected with them.

Mr. Cornwell: And roughly during what period of time did the meetings take place?

Mr. Aleman: July, June around that time.

Mr. Cornwell: What was your objective in attending the meeting with TRAFFICANTE?

Mr. Aleman: Well, Mr. Nobregas came to me and said that J.J. Vica, Director of Public Relations in the city of Miami, wanted to see me because he had a message from President Bosch of the Dominican Republic and President Bosch was a man that was very grateful to my father and that he wanted to talk to me about bringing to the Dominican Republic a lot of businessmen and whoever wanted to invest there...one of the possible individuals that was interested in going was SANTOS

TRAFFICANTE...He talked to me about, in favor of the contracts in Dominican Republic, that I had a project, condominium project, and he wanted to facilitate the means for a loan with the Teamsters Union...One of the things he said HOFFA could not secure the loan so far because he had a lot of troubles with the brothers Kennedy...Well, he was very much upset. He said that the way the President was getting on HOFFA, a man of the workers, blue collar, and a man that was a very hard working individual and that at the same time he was very much upset, I mean he thought for a long period of time. At one point he said: 'You see, this man, he is not going to be re-elected, there is no doubt about it, he has been the man that has been giving everybody a lot of troubles and he is not going to be re-elected...he is going to be hit'.

Cuban intelligence reported: "Aléman facilitated or was involved in recruiting Cubela." [Z-R Rifle Cuba Vision Network 11.27.93] Rolando Cubela knew Jose Aléman. In 1994 Cubela stated: "Pepe Aléman, the son of the education minister in the first Authentic Government, is my friend." Rolando Cubela was recruited by the CIA to assassinate Fidel Castro. The FBI discovered the name "Jose Alemán, 575 NW 6th St., Miami, Florida," in the course of its Watergate investigation. [FBI 139-4011-1013(?) WFO 139-166 9.22.72] George Crile reported that Watergate burglar Eugenio Martinez was close to Jose Alemán. Jose Alemán was killed by Miami Police in August 1983, after he shot four of his relatives. [Gaeton Fonzi, *Last Invest.* p256]

TRAFFICANTE'S attorney, Frank Ragano, told the FBI that in early April 1967: "While driving through New Orleans in CARLOS MARCELLO's car, CARLOS MARCELLO was driving and SANTOS TRAFFICANTE was seated in the front seat, I heard SANTOS remark to MARCELLO, 'CARLOS the next thing you know they will be blaming the President's assassination on us.'" [FBI 62-109060-5099]